FBIS DAILY REPORT

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JAPAN, U.S., USSR MEET 'IN SECRECY' ON AIR SAFETY

OW031111 Tokyo KYODO in English 0941 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 3 KYODO -- Japan, the United States and the Soviet Union have agreed in principle to cooperate in ensuring the safety of civil air flights to prevent disasters like the downing of a Korea Airlines (KAL) jetliner by Soviet fighters in 1983, a Japanese newspaper reported Sunday. Quoting government sources, the business daily NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN said the three countries are seeking to establish a system of emergency communication and action guidelines in what the sources described as an epoch-making move.

The Foreign Ministry hopes the move will help spur the trend toward East-West dialogue against the backdrop of a tense military situation in the Far East, the paper said.

The United States and the Soviet Union have been negotiating for "management of air crises" in strict secrecy through diplomatic channels since the September 1, 1983, KAL incident off the Far Eastern Soviet island of Sakhalin, which killed all 269 persons on board, it said.

Japan joined the two late last month when officials of the three countries met in Washington. Japan's participation was based on Tokyo's insistence that its Self-Defense Forces played a part in establishing evidence of the Soviet attack on the KAL plane through monitoring of conversations of Soviet fighter crews and that Japan's weight is rising as a key point of international air traffic, the daily said.

But the KAL downing was not mentioned at the Washington talks for fear of angering the Soviet Union, it said. It quoted the sources as saying the three countries discussed in general terms ways of coping with emergencies such as deviation from established civil air routes due to breakdown of control equipment on aircraft.

No Agreement Reached

OW040943 Tokyo KYODO in English 0937 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 4 KYODO -- The United States, the Soviet Union and Japan held six days of extremely secretive talks on civil aviation safety over the northern Pacific, Foreign Ministry sources said Monday. The courses said the meetings were held in Washington between February 26 and March 3, but did not lead to any agreement.

However, the three countries did make progress in improving communications to make civil aviation over the northern Pacific safer in the wake of the 1983 shooting down of a Korean Airlines jetliner. The jetliner was shot down by Soviet military aircraft, and all 269 people on board perished.

The three countries are withholding details of the Washington talks pending conclusion of an agreement in subsequent meetings, the sources said.

MITI HEAD URGES MODEST AUTO EXPORTS TO U.S.

OW020355 Tokyo KYODO in English 0326 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 2 KYODO -- Keijiro Murata, minister of international trade and industry, Saturday urged Japanese automakers to avoid "torrential" car exports to the United States after the Japan-U.S. agreement on Japan's voluntary auto export restraints expires at the end of March.

He said he will study in close consulation with the Japanese auto industry during this month whether or not to take some measures to maintain "modest" exports.

Chief government spokesman Takao Fujinami, in a statement, also stressed that it is vital for Japanese makers to export their products to the U.S. "in a prudent manner." Welcoming U.S. President Ronald Reagan's decision not to ask Japan to continue the restraints, he said Japan will continue to open up its markets to foreign products to promote free trade, as Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone pledged in his meetings with Reagan in Los Angeles.

The Japanese Government will make further efforts to achieve useful progress in the high-level talks now under way with the U.S. on telecommunication and other fields. Murata said the U.S. decision is not directly linked with the ongoing bilateral trade negotiations in telecommunications, electronics, forestry products, and pharmaceutical goods and equipment.

Reagan said in a statement announcing the decision: "In taking this action, I hope that we can look forward to reciprocal treatment by Japan concerning the high-level discussions under way between our countries in the weeks and months ahead." The MITI chief said he believed "reciprocal treatment" meant the two countries would aim to realize an "expanded equilibrium" of trade. He said: "Reagan's decision is very important to promote fair and free competition. It is most vital to keep friendly relations between Japan and the U.S. and maintain the free trade system." He also said Japan will promote a new round of multilateral trade negotiations in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and proceed with harmonized trade system.

Meanwhile, Takashi Ishihara, president of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, said he highly appreciated Reagan's decision, which he described as "sensible." Shoichiro Toyoda, president of Toyota Motor Corp., also welcomed the decision, and said it was to the benefit of consumers and the free trade principle.

Other auto industry executives said there was no reason to continue the restraints in view of the recovery of American auto industry. They said the decision was quite natural, considering its benefit to American consumers. They also said they would watch closely to see what action MITI takes to maintain orderly car exports to the U.S.

MITI CALM ABOUT U.S. ANNOUNCEMENT ON STEEL TALKS

OW011204 Tokyo KYODO in English 1040 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) Friday took calmly a surprise announcement by a U.S. trade representative spokesman to the effect that bilateral steel talks had ruptured. Saying the announcement is a political "gambit" on the part of the U.S. to get a better deal in the coming negotiations to work out details, MITI revealed its suspicion that the announcement is directed toward the U.S. Congress and industry.

Under the just-concluded general agreement, Japan will voluntarily limit for five years its steel exports to 5.8 percent of the U.S. market for six categories and seven subcategories. But problems such as the starting date of the restraints -- the U.S. demands they be retroactive to October 1 last year and Japan, to January 1 this year -- were left unsolved, along with U.S. insistence on inclusion of fabricated steel structures in the restraints.

FOREIGN MINISTRY RENEWS CALL FOR IRAN TO EXPLAIN

OW041118 Tokyo KYODO in English 1029 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 4 KYODO -- Japan renewed its call Monday for a quick official explanation from Iran of last month's attack on a Japanese-manned containership in the Persian Gulf. Japanese Vice Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya relayed the request to Iranian ambassador, 'Abdol Rahim Govahi, who promised to promptly cable it to his home government, a ministry official said.

Yanagiya emphasized that Japan is seeking an official Iranian explanation of the February 18 attack, in which a Japanese crew member of the Kuwaiti containership Al-Manakh was killed, according to the official. Iranian warplanes were reportedly responsible for the incident, although the Tehran government has refused to take the blame for the assault. "It's not predictable" Govahi responded when asked by KYODO NEWS SERVICE about the timing of an official reply to the Japanese request. After his talks with Yanagiya, the Iranian envoy said that Iranian Heavy Industries Minister Behzad Nabavi was apparently referring to Japanese Ambassador Yutaka Nomura's meeting in Tehran with Iranian officials when Nabavi hinted in Tokyo last week Iran had already met the Japanese request.

The Foreign Ministry summoned Govahi February 20 and asked him to launch an investigation into the attack and relay its results to Tokyo. Govahi said he and Yanagiya also discussed promotion of Japan-Iranian relations. Japan, the envoy said, is responding "positively" to calls for closer dialogue between the two countries.

ECONOMIC MISSION LEAVES FOR BEIJING 1 MARCH

OW010229 Tokyo KYODO in English 0220 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 KYODO -- A large Japanese economic misssion, led by Noboru Goto, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, left Friday for Beijing. The mission, with more than 100 members, is to pay a courtesy call on Deng Xiaoping, chairman of China's Central Advisory Commission, and give him a message from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone during its nine-day stay. Meetings are also scheduled with leaders of the China International Trust and Investment Corp. and other organizations, and the group will also visit the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone in Guangdong Province.

USSR CANCELS FISHING PERMITS FOR FIVE BOATS

OW280903 Tokyo KYODO in English 0850 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 28 KYODO -- Soviet authorities have notified Japan of an illegal fishing by many Japanese dragnet boats in the 200-mile Soviet fishing zone in the North Pacific, and canceled fishing permits from five ships, Fishery Agency said Friday. The Soviets also penalized one Japanese boat last year which was refused to enter the zone for one month. The five ships are banned from fishing in the area since Sunday.

The officials said Moscow detected five illegal fishing cases in prohibited areas and 75 other cases of illegal operations in the authorized area in January and February. The Soviets are demanding payment of a fine for such violations, they said. Japanese dragnet boats operating in the area have suffered from shrinking fish catch, with their fishing operation cut by 44 percent. Only 27 boats are now operating. Agency officials guessed that the boats dared to operate illegally in view of prolonged Japan-Soviet fishery negotiations which finally reached an accord February 1.

KULLOJA DEMANDS U.S. RESPONSE TO 3-WAY TALKS

SK010554 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1 Jan 85 pp 76-80

[Article by Kim Tae-hwa: "The United States Must Respond Quickly to Our Proposal for Tripartite Talks"]

[Text] Today, 40 years after national liberation, our people still have not been able to clear the country of the tragic national division and the situation in our country is still tense because of the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooge to provoke a new war.

The tense situation and the danger of a new war prevailing on the Korean peninsula stand in the way of peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea. In order to remove such an obstacle and to peacefully solve the Korean question, the parties responsible for the settlement of the Korean issue should conduct dialogue and negotiation among themselves.

Meeting the demands of the situation prevailing in Korea, the joint meeting of the DRRK's Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly put forth in January of last year a proposal to hold tripartite talks, allowing the South Korean authorities to participate in the talks between us and the United States.

A full year has passed since our proposal was put forth. However, our most realistic and reasonable proposal for tripartite talks to solve the Korean issue by peaceful means has not been realized due to the unjust stand and insincere attitude of the persons in authority in the United States and South Korea. They even put war lines and the line of confrontation against our proposal.

Our proposal for tripartite talks is an expression of our party's and government's consistent effort to ease the tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula not by confrontation or war, but peacefully through dialogue and negotiation, and it reflects our noble yearnings to contribute to ensuring and maintaining peace and stability in the world and Asia. The major aim of the proposal for tripartite talks is to sign a peace agreement between us and the United States to replace the Armistice Agreement, to force U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea, and to adopt a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South aimed at drastically reducing armament and armies, as well as to prevent the use of force against each other.

When tension is eased in Korea and the guarantee for an independent and peaceful reunification of the country is ensured after signing a peace agreement and the declaration of nonaggression is adopted through tripartite talks, the North and South will be able to negotiate and solve the problems of national reunification in accordance with the principles of the 4 July joint statement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Since the United States is one of the parties responsible for the settlement of the Korean issue, it should respond to our proposal for tripartite talks at an early date. (1985 New Year address, published as a booklet, page 6)

Our proposal for tripartite talks is the most realistic, fair, and objective way to peacefully solve the Korean problem acceptable to anyone. Our proposal for tripartite talks is the most realistic and reasonable measure to national salvation to ease the tense situation hanging over the Korean peninsula, to eradicate the danger of war which is growing with each passing day, and to solve the Korean question by peaceful means.

Where there is aggression and interference by outside forces, there can be no peace, and where there are war exercise rackets there can be no security for the country and its people.

The main source of the tension that is being aggravated in Korea and the growing danger of war is the illegal military occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their reckless maneuvers to provoke a new war on the Korean peninsula. The U.S. imperialists have not only implemented their policy for military occupation of South Korea for 40 years but also persistently adhered to war maneuvers to invade the northern half of the republic.

The basic measure necessary to overcome the crisis created on the Korean peninsula and peacefully resolve the Korean issue is to realize dialogue and negotiation between us and the United States. Thus, we put forth in the proposal for tripartite talks the issue of concluding a peace agreement between us and the United States through dialogue and negotiation and of forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces to withdraw from South Korea, taking along all war equipment, as an important issue which should be solved on a priority basis. We even proposed to the South Korean puppet clique, which is running amok with anticommunist and anti-Republic confrontation rackets and new war provocation maneuvers, the adoption of a declaration of non-aggression through dialogue.

When our proposal for tripartite talks is realized, the constant source of tensions and the new war provocation maneuvers will be removed and a solid peace and the preconditions for the nation's independent and peaceful reunification will be ensured. Indeed, our proposal for tripartite talks is a just measure not only for easing tensions on the Korean peninsula and peacefully solving the Korean question, but also for contributing to peace and security in Asia and in the world. Our proposal for tripartite talks is a reasonable plan for recovering the nation's sovereignty which is being infringed upon by the U.S. imperialists and for providing preconditions favorable to independently solving the problem of the nation's reunification.

We cannot solve the nation's internal questions independently when the nation's sovereignty is trampled underfoot because of the occupation of the nation and interference by outside forces. As long as today's realities persist with South Korea reduced to a total colony of the U.S. imperialists, we can never solve the nation's important problem of the achievement of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification by putting an end to the nation's division in accordance with our people's intent and aspiration.

In order to solve the nation's internal questions on the basis of the principle of the self-determination of the nation and to solve the issue of national reunification, we should solve the issue of recovering the nation's independence on a priority basis.

The most reasonable method for solving such problems in accordance with the principle of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity is to conclude a peace treaty between us and the United States through tripartite talks and to force the U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea. When the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces withdraw from South Korea after a Korea-U.S. peace agreement is concluded, our nation's sovereignty will be recovered and conditions and ensurance will be provided for solving the nation's international questions, including the issue of national reunification through the nation's own strength.

Thus, our proposal for tripartite talks is the most reasonable measure and negotiation method for providing a short-cut to the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation. Tripartite talks are a just and fair method fully taking into account the interests and the position of the parties concerned with the talks.

Only when the interests of the parties concerned with the talks are fully reflected in the talks and negotiations can the talks be provided without delay and progress successfully. Our proposal for tripartite talks corresponds not only to the interests of the Korean people, but also to those of the American people.

Because of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and their war provocation maneuvers, the unstable situation of armistice has lasted for more than 30 years. This is not beneficial to the American people. When a peace agreement is concluded between us and the United States, replacing the Armistice Agreement, after our proposal for tripartite talks is realized and when a solid peace is maintained on the Korean peninsula after the withdrawal of U.S. troops form South Korea, this will also be beneficial to the American people.

At the same time, the U.S. people will avoid becoming victims of the war of aggression against Korea by the U.S. reactionary rulers and the heavy burden of military expenses which are being poured out for the reinforcement of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces stationed in South Korea, and the South Korean puppet army will be eliminated. Along with this, if the source of war on the Korean peninsula were eliminated and Korea reunified peacefully, a more favorable situation for peace and stability in Asia and the world would be created.

Our proposal for tripartite talks envisages that, although they cannot participate in the the conclusion of a peace agreement, the South Korean authorities can participate in the discussion of North-South relations, including the matter concerning adoption of a declaration of non-aggression, on an equal footing with us.

All of these facts clearly show that our proposal for tripartite talks is not only a most just and reasonable step in providing a favorable prerequisite for solid peace on the Korean peninsula and for the country's independent and peaceful reunification, but is also a fair, aboveboard, and reasonable policy of dialogue that can be acceptable to the parties concerned to the talks. This is why our proposal for tripartite talks aroused great repercussions at home and abroad when it was made public to the world and it has enjoyed active support and welcome from peoples of the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our proposal for tripartite talks proceeded from our desire to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and to ensure the peaceful resolution of the Korean issue. This is why our new proposal has won active support and welcome from the progressive peoples of the world. (Booklet entitled "For the Friendship and Solidarity With Socialist Countries," page 71)

The parties, governments, and personages of political and social circles of foreign countries, which want peace in Korea and our nation's independent and peaceful reunification, have actively supported our proposal, declaring it a most realistic and reasonable proposal. Some 135 countries of the world and some 20 international organizations have already adopted statements, messages, and letters supporting our proposal -- totaling some 3,750 -- and have expressed international solidarity with us.

Even now, heads of state, party and government leaders, and prominent political leaders of many countries and many international organizations are issuing, in succession, statements and talks supporting this proposal. They are urging the United States to accept this proposal and to come to the site of talks at the earliest possible date. This fact clearly shows how reasonable our proposal for tripartite talks is and how great world progressive peoples' support for and sympathy with the proposal are.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. Government and Congress have not, to this day, sent a reply to us, although 1 year has passed since they received our letter proposing tripartite talks.

The U.S. rulers, who have been driven into a predicament because of the reasonableness of our proposal and the fair world public opinion, have avoided sending their official reply to our letter and, instead, preposterously talked about the outdated "quadripartite talks" or "talks among nations concerned."

This is a virtual abandonment of the proposal for tripartite talks which was already advanced by the U.S. authorities themselves as an alternative proposal to our proposal for Korea-U.S. talks. This also reveals their hidden intention not to respond to any talks for a peaceful solution to the Korean question. Such an inconsistent and contradictory stand and attitude of the U.S. authorities vividly show that they have no interest in our proposal for tripartite talks nor sincerity toward it and are seeking only excuses to evade it.

The bilateral talks between the North and the South clamored about by the United States and the South Korean authorities today are by no means a new proposal but one which we have already advanced. Since the first day of the country's division, caused by the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of South Korea, we have consistently advocated the need to solve the nation's internal affairs, including the question of national reunification, through North-South dialogue. We have also included this in the current proposal for tripartite talks. Last year, too, North-South economic talks and preliminary talks between the Red Cross organizations of the North and the South were held thanks to our sincere efforts.

Yet, because of the U.S. imperialists' and the South Korean puppet clique's anti-Republic maneuvers and new war -- nuclear war -- provocation maneuvers, political and military tension between the North and the South is still continuing and the danger of war is increasing daily.

Under such circumstances, the important question to be resolved before anything else today is to end tension on the Korean peninsula, to end the danger of war, and to provide an advantageous phase in and guarantee for realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This is the consistent demand of all the Korean people and the national aspiration.

However, this problem cannot be solved by 2-way talks between the North and the South alone. This is related to the fact that the United States has all the real power in South Korea and is playing the role of master. No matter what effort the North and the South make in their talks, they cannot solve such important problems as replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, and getting the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea -- important problems for eliminating national division and the fundamental cause for confrontation.

If the United States and the South Korean persons in authority really desire to resolve the Korean issue peacefully through 2-way talks between the North and the South, they will have to solve, in the first place, the problem of delegating to the South Korean persons in authority all real power held by the United States in South Korea, including the prerogative of supreme command of the military. However, the solution of such problems is not at all realistic, and is unlikely to be realized.

We cannot but admit that it is nothing but deceptive empty talk for the United States and the South Korean persons in authority to rave about 2-way talks between the North and the South despite the fact that South Korea has thoroughly turned into a U.S. imperialist colony.

The "4-way talks" maintained by the U.S. persons in authority are also as totally unrealistic as the 2-way talks between the North and the South.

No countries near the Korean peninsula are as directly involved in the internal affairs of Korea and aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula, creating the danger of war, as the United States. Nor are there any countries still stationing their army in Korea like the United States. Therefore, no country that is not a party concerned in the Korean question is demanding to participate in the "4-way talks," and it is clear that they would not participate.

The so-called "step to ease tension" which the U.S. persons in authority claim must be taken before the 2-way talks between the North and the South is nothing but the old tune they played in the past. The so-called "step to ease tension" such as "mutual information about and observation of military exercises" and "genuine demilitarization of the Demilitarized Zone" were already proposed by them in the 1970's, and issues like "the exchange of mail between the North and the South" and "mutual visits of displaced families" were already discussed or agreed on in the previous North-South dialogue. Such steps cannot provide a guarantee for peace. Nonetheless, the U.S. persons in authority are putting forward the 2-way talks between the North and the South and the so-called "preliminary steps" as an excuse to turn away from the tripartite talks.

The various issues which the United States and the South Korean persons in authority are now putting forward cannot be regarded as other than their design to turn away from our proposal for tripartite talks after all, misleading opinion at home and abroad and allowing time to drag by. Moreover, it is ridiculous that, while they are showing insincerity toward our fair and just tripartite talks proposal, they are raving that our "sincerity" is doubtful. The fact that they attempt to criticize our proposal even before sitting together with us is reversing black and white and is like a thief turning on the owner.

The insincere attitude of the U.S. persons in authority toward our tripartite talks proposal is also revealed by the fact that they are responding to our peaceful proposal with the confrontation policy of "strength."

When we advanced the proposal for tripartite talks, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique responded to this by staging the unprecedentedly large-scale "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercise -- a nuclear test war -- in a bid to realize their plan for a northward invasion. The U.S. imperialists have already deployed some 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea. Not being satisfied with this, they have not only reinforced the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea and the South Korean puppet army under the excuse of maintaining the so-called military "balance," but have also introduced modern weapons and military equipment into South Korea.

The South Korean puppet clique has more tenaciously kicked off anticommunist rackets and war provocation maneuvers since we advanced the proposal for tripartite talks. When, the door to North-South dialogue was opened last September on the occasion of the delivery of our compatriotic relief goods to the South Korean flood victims, the South Korean puppet clique still kicked off anticommunist confrontation rackets almost daily.

Last November, the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet army shot and killed three security guards of our side and wounded one in the headquarters area of the MAC at Panmunjom. Thus, they perpetrated provocations in a bid to aggravate tension in Korea.

The situation that has developed in the 1-year period since we advanced the proposal for tripartite talks clearly shows who is really making efforts to eliminate tension on the Korean peninsula and to achieve peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification and who is creating tension in this land and hindering our national reunification.

While talking about the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula, the U.S. imperialists have, in fact, accelerated preparations for a new war of aggression against us, seeking the policy of confrontation by force. Thus they have themselves revealed that they do not want the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' ballad about "alleviation of tension," "peace," and "dialogue" is false and is nothing but a trick designed to cover up their policy of confrontation and war. Our people will never allow the U.S. imperialists to mislead world public opinion and to insult the world people with the Korean question.

Peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification are not only an important and vital problem that will determine the future destiny of our people and nation, but are also an urgent problem in world politics that has a direct bearing on the interests of world politics that has a direct bearing on the interests of the peace-loving people of Asia and the world. If the situation on the Korean peninsula is one of disturbance, Asia and the world alike cannot achieve peace. The military confrontation of strength on the Korean peninsula would be, no doubt, expanded beyond the boundaries of Korea.

Whether this pressing Korean issue can be resolved peacefully depends entirely on the success of the tripartite talks involving us, the United States, and South Korea. Our people's aspiration and stand to defend and maintain peace in Korea and to expedite its independent and peaceful reunification is very firm. The United States should accept our sincere proposal for tripartite talks at the earliest possible date. Our proposal for tripartite talks is a fair and aboveboard proposal to solve the Korean question peacefully. It is also a reasonable proposal that both the United States and the South Korean authorities can accept. Therefore, there is no reason whatsoever for the United States and the South Korean authorities not to accept this proposal.

If the United States is truly interested in peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification, it should correct its wrong stand and attitude even now and respond to our proposal for tripartite talks. The U.S. authorities should renounce at once their maneuvers to create tension on the Korean peninsula and to provoke a new war there and should pay heed to the Korean people's demands for solving the Korean question peacefully and to the voices of the peace-loving people of the world.

As in the past, we will make all possible efforts for the realization of tripartite talks in the future, too.

CPRF INFORMATION ON U.S. ARMS BUILDUP IN SOUTH

SK031124 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1500 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Information No 301 issued by the CPRF Secretariat -- read by announcer]

[Text] The U.S. bellicose elements have recently openly babbled about the buildup of armed forces and the augmentation of armaments in South Korea.

According to a report, some time ago, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger talked about the augmentation of war supplies stockpiled in South Korea while testifying before the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee, and said that in the fiscal 1986 budget, $360 million will be earmarked for the increase of war supplies stockpiled in addition to $228 million in foreign military sales credits.

Meanwhile, Wolfowitz, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, said that U.S. foreign military sales credits for South Korea should be increased so that the so-called plan for increasing the combat capabilities of the South Korean puppet army can be concluded, and said that the U.S. Department of State had requested from the U.S. Congress $228 million in foreign military sales credits and $3.2 million for international military education and training funds in fiscal 1986. This is an open challenge to the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people who earnestly hope that the strained situation will be eased, peace will be guaranteed, and circumstances advantageous to peaceful national reunification will be created in Korea.

The U.S. ruling circles have stepped up the buildup of armed forces and the augmentation of armaments in South Korea. They also said that such a measure is an inevitable step to cope with the so-called threat from the North. As for someone's threat, this is a shield that the U.S. imperialists have used whenever they have justified their policy of aggression and war toward Korea. Since the first day of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have constantly clamored about the so-called threat. Futhermore, even after provoking the criminal Korean war in the 1950's they babbled about someone's invasion. Also, instead of trying to withdraw [from South Korea], considering that some 30 years have passed since the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed, they have raved about someone's threat, accelerating preparations to provoke a new war.

Such a threat, however, has not existed for 40 years. It does not exist today, nor will it exist in the future. In reality, the danger of war comes not from the North but from the South , where various types of nuclear weapons, numbering some 1,000, are deployed, in addition to approximately 40,000 U.S. forces of aggression and nearly 1 million South Korean puppet forces, who are equipped with modern weapons. The dark clouds of war are coming from the very place where the cannonade of the largest-scale "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, a preliminary war and test nuclear was for northeard invasion, is sounding.

We have declared more than once that we would not invade the South, nor threaten anyone. With no sophism can the U.S. ruling circles hide their nature as the chieftan of aggression and war and as war maniacs. The United States must immediately stop its aggressive maneuvers for the buildup of armed forces and the augmentation of armaments in South Korea and respond to our peace-loving proposal for tripartite talks at an early date.

[Dated] 28 Feb 1985, Pyongyang

DOCKING OF U.S. NAVY TRANSPORT AT PUSAN NOTED

SK030921 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 3 (KCNA) -- A large transport of the U.S. Navy loaded with quantities of war supplies for the criminal "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal entered Pusan port on March 1, according to a radio report from Seoul. The transport, which had left Hawaii, was carrying over 30 missile-equipped "Cobra" helicopters, communication equipment, over 1,100 vehicles including tanks and war supplies of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division. When the ship arrived at Pusan port, Commander of the U.S. imperialist-aggression forces in South Korea Livsey whipped up a war fever, directing and supervising himself the unloading of war supplies on the wharf. The transport of these war supplies to the frontline area where war exercises are taking place was reported to have begun right after they were unloaded.

XINHUA CITED ON 'TEAM SPIRIT-85' EXERCISE

SK030830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing March 1 (KCNA) -- XINHUA March 1 in a commentary on the U.S.-South Korea "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, says the U.S.-South Korean military exercises are not in the interest of peace and stability in Northeast Asia, and are incompatible with the Korean people's aspirations. Under the heading "U.S.-South Korean Military Exercises Inappropriate" the commentary notes:

The largest of the "Team Spirit" exercises is being held just when the Korean people and the world community had hoped that North-South relations would get even better. It is disappointing that the United States and South Korea were willing to jeopardize these improvements. This inappropriate military action taken by the U.S. and South Korea has created a harmful atmosphere for North-South Korean dialogue.

PAPER DECRIES NO TAE-U PRESS CONFERENCE REMARKS

SK020542 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0956 GMT 28 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 28 February commentary: "Inconsistent Words and Deeds"]

[Text] Taking office as chairman of the DJP, No Tae-u held his first press conference on 25 February. His press conference that day, which was conducted as an opportunity to express his beliefs and opinions as one of the holders of a key party post, was a puppet show in which he opened his mouth with flattering words and then dexterously reversed his earlier words. He said that the single 7-year presidential term will inevitably be observed because it is the DJP's primary promise, that it is undesirable to insist on a revision of the Constitution without even attempting a peaceful change of government after the expiration of the single presidential term, and that an additional lifting of the ban which keeps politicians from engaging in any political activity is hoped for, but will be possible only when conditions are ripe.

When he says that it will carry out a peaceful change of government and that it will free the politicians who are restricted in their political activity, that revision of the Constitution to replace the indirect presidential election system with a popular presidential election system is out of the question, and that the lifting of political restrictions will be subject to conditions, he means that, eventually the DJP will do none of these things.

The indirect presidential election system was fabricated by the former dictator who has almost defeated by Kim Tae-chung who ran for president in 1971 when a direct presidential election system was in force, in order to entrench himself in office. While rewriting the Constitution which changed the presidential term to a single 7-year term, the dictator currently in office left the indirect presidential election system unchanged because he found it the most effective way to stay in power for a long time.

While touting the peaceful change of government, the DJP is trying to make it appear as if the dictator currently in office will step down automatically from power when his term comes to an end. However, behind this veil the DJP has already started building a bridge to maintain the current dictatorial system well into the 21st century by even establishing the so-called committee for the study of long-term national development to prepare for the 21st century, 15 years away.

This does not at all mean that it will step down from power submissively.

No Tae-u also said that he will develop parliamentary politics and that he will run the party in accordance with the people's wishes. The South Korean people demand that the dictator currently in office, who is devoted to tyranny, step down and that the DJP, his private political party, leave the scene. Such a sentiment has been clearly demonstrated in the mass anti-Chon Tu-hwan and anti-DJP struggle which surged in South Korea before, during, and after the elections for the 12th-term National Assembly.

If the DJP were to meet the people's wishes, it should leave the scene as the masses want it to. The DJP, which was judged by the people in the election and suffered political as well as moral defeats, is in no position to complain. Touting a peaceful change of government while dreaming of long-term office or lecturing on parliamentary politics with political opponents chained to restrictions is not only hypocrisy, but it also runs counter to fundamental political morality. The people will not be deceived by the DJP's inconsistent double-crossing.

CHON APPOINTMENT OF RELATIVE DENOUNCED

SK282332 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2259 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 28 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on February 22 appointed former director of the Mining Development Company Yi Kyu-kwang, a criminal involved in a large scandal, to the post of the chairman of the Yanghoe (cement) industrial association of South Korea, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Yi Kyu-kwang, uncle of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's wife, is the principal criminal who directly manipulated behind the scene the loan scandal largest in history in 1982 known as the Chang Yong-cha scandal and put a vast amount of money in Chon's private safe through this scandal. Under the pressure of public opinion condemning the loan scandal, the traitor went through the motion of throwing him behind the bars only to release him on the plea of "illness" and today openly put him at the post of the chairman of a "government"-run economic organisation. Such criminal act of Chon Tu-hwan the puppet has provoked indignation of broad public opinion of South Korea.

SOUTH OPPOSITION LEADERS TO STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRACY

SK020401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 2 (KCNA) -- Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, president of the now defunct New Democratic Party, made public a declaration in joint name on the anniversary of the March first popular uprising, according to a Japanese radio and newspaper.

In the declaration they expressed their determination, saying that "moves are being committed everywhere by those in power to separate us" and "we will devote ourselves to the struggle for democratisation, opposing the alienating and splittist moves of power and cooperating with each other." They called for freedom of the press, establishment of a democratic election system and release of the arrested students. Reporting about this, the radio and newspapers said Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam declared that they would "turn out in real earnest to the movement for democracy."

FRIENDSHIP MEETING AT EMBASSY IN BEIJING NOTED

SK020846 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing February 28 (KCNA) -- A friendship meeting was arranged at the DPRK Embassy in Beijing on February 28 for diplomats here from various countries. The attendants appreciated a Korean film. Then, Korean Ambassador to China Sin In-ha hosted a banquet. Sin In-ha and the Equatorial Guinean Ambassador to China made toasts. The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

KONG CHIN-TAE MEETS WITH SOVIET ECONOMIC GROUP

SK030906 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 3 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae on March 2 met the Soviet Covernment economic delegation headed by Mikita Tolubeyev, vice-chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for the Foreign Economic Relations, and had a conversation with it in a friendly atmosphere. Present there were Kim Chong-u, vice-minister of external economic affairs, and Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea.

KCNA DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MEETING IN YUGOSLAVIA

SK011328 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] A KCNA delegation led by Han Chong-sop, deputy director of the agency, left Pyongyang today by plane to attend the 10th meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Nonaligned Nations' News Agency Pool to be held in Yugoslavia. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Song Pong-sun, deputy director of KCNA, and (Palkasy Trakuuchiniy), a counselor of the SFRY Embassy in our country.

BULGARIAN OFFICIAL SENDS GIFT TO KIM CHONG-IL

SK030920 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0848 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 3 (KCNA) -- A gift came to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, form Comrade Milko Balev, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Upon authorization Comrade Hwang Chang-yop received the gift of Comrade Kim Chong-il on March 1 from Vasil Khubchev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Bulgarian People's Republic to our country.

SOUTH HAMGYONG DELEGATION LEAVES ON GDR VISIT

SK030900 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 3 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Yi Kil-song, member of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the WPK, left Pyongyang on March 2 by plane for a visit to the German Democratic Republic. It was seen off at the airport by Kang Hyon-su, member, and first vice-chairman of the Control Committee, of the WPK Central Committee, and Karl-Heinz Kern, GDR ambassador to our country.

KIM Il-SONG GREETS NEW URUGUAYAN PRESIDENT

SK011610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 1 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings to Julio Maria Sanguinetti, president of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, on March 1. The message reads:

I extend warm congratulations to Your Excellency on your assumption of office as president of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay. I sincerely wish you great success in your responsible work for the democratization of society, national unity and country's prosperity.

SURINAME LEADER RECEIVES GOVERNMENT DELEGATION

SK040006 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2349 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 4 (KCNA) -- Desi Bouterse, leader of the Suriname revolution and commander-in-chief of the National Armed Forces of the Republic of Suriname on February 25 met the DPRK Government delegation headed by Minister of Labour Administration Yun So [name and title as received] which had attended the celebrations of the 5th anniversary of the victorious revolution of Suriname.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to Desi Bouterse. The leader of the Suriname revolution expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his heartfelt greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He expressed deep thanks to His Excellency President Kim Il-song for sending a government delegation to the celebration of the 5th anniversary of the victorious revolution of Suriname. He evinced support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification. He stated Suriame would actively support the idea on realising South-South cooperation put forward by His Excellency President Kim Il-song and advance under the banner of South-South cooperation. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere.

RECEPTION, FILM SHOW AT EMBASSY IN BELGRADE

SK021028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 2 (KCNA) -- A reception and film show were arranged at the DPRK Embassy in Belgrade on February 14. A portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song was placed in the reception hall. Present on invitation at the reception and film show were Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Jovan Cenovic, Deputy Federal Secretary for Information Mirko Marinkovic, generals and officers of the People's Army, men of the press of Yugoslavia and diplomatic envoys and correspondents of different countries in Yugoslavia.

The participants in the reception toasted the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the good health and life of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of respected Comrades Veselin Djuranovic and Ali Sukrija. Korean films including "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Visits Yugoslavia at the Head of a Party and State Delegation" were screened on the occasion.

INVESTIGATION OF HELICOPTER SHIPMENT DEMANDED

SK031056 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 3 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Concerning the incident of the shipment of Hughes helicopters to North Korea, the government has demanded that the Governments of the United States, West Germany, and Japan thoroughly investigate the incident and sternly punish those involved. On the basis of its judgment that the Western countries' current system of exporting weapons and the activities of the Committee for Export to the Communist Area [COCOM] can hardly cope with the recurrence of similar incidents, the government intends to work out a long-range military and diplomatic policy toward Western countries producing not only helicopters but also weapons and parts that can be used to disturb the situation in South Korea in an emergency.

On 2 March a Foreign Ministry official revealed that "the government requested the countries concerned, including West Germany and Japan, to conduct a thorough investigation of Delta-Avia Fluggerate of Germany and Japanese shipping companies involved in the incident of delivering the helicopters and to take strong measures against the companies involved, such as canceling licenses." He also noted that "the government also asked the U.S. side to thoroughly investigate the case, to sternly deal with the people concerned, and to notify our government of the findings in the process of the investigation."

He said that "the U.S. side notified the Korean Government of the fact that it has already brought charges against Associated Industries, which was involved in this incident, for violating the U.S. export control law. The United States also noted that an investigation of the firms involved in the incident of shipping the helicopters may take some time."

Meanwhile, another high-ranking government official noted that "the government has, since 1 February, requested that the United States thoroughly investigate the case and take stern sanctions against those involved, through various diplomatic routes, including U.S. Ambassador Walker and the American Embassy. However, we note that because of difficulties in the systems of the weapon-exporting countries, including the United States, an immediate solution to the case appears difficult." He added that "what is more important than examining those who are responsible for the case is preventing the recurrence of a similar incident. Thus, we have decided to work out strong long-range measures through discussion with government offices concerned, including the Defense Ministry, in order to cope with unsatisfactory measures taken by the United States and Japan."

He also said: Paying great attention to the fact that parts for Hughes helicopters are produced not only in the United States but also in Japan, Italy, and Argentina, the government has strongly requested, through diplomatic channels, that these countries not supply the parts to North Korea. In particular, we asked the U.S. side to take the initiative in making up for COCOM loopholes.

He said that in order to discuss long-range measures to cope not only with the helicopters but also with the overall export of weapons, the government is reviewing the issue of putting forth relevant measures to the Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting, slated for June this year, as a formal agenda.

Thus far, the U.S Government notified Korea that it had not confirmed THE WASHINGTON POST reports that U.S. Customs agents failed to act against the illegal export of the helicopters, although they knew about it. However, the U.S. Government informed our government that it will make the utmost effort to investigate the case, realizing that the current shipment of the helicopters is exercising a serious influence on the security of Korea.

U.S. Asked To Punish Companies

SK020830 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] The government has repeatedly urged the U.S. Government to strictly punish the companies and persons concerned by thoroughly investigating the incident of the shipment of U.S.-made helicopters to North Korea. On 2 March a person in authority in the Foreign Ministry said that a new report that U.S. Customs officials discovered beforehand the shipment of helicopters of the Hughes Aircraft Co of the United States to North Korea cannot but be viewed as grave, and he disclosed that the U.S. Government was urged to strictly punish the persons and the companies involved in the incident after thoroughly investigating the incident and to make utmost efforts to prevent the recurrence of such an incident. The Foreign Ministry revealed that, via the U.S. Embassy in Korea, the U.S. Government has informed our government of its stand that it will do its best to investigate Hughes and other companies concerned, even though it will take a little time to investigate the incident, and, in particular, it will take all measures to prevent another shipment of parts needed for the helicopters to North Korea.

DJP SAYS LIFTING OF POLITICAL BAN 'IMMINENT'

SK041028 Seoul YONHAP in English 0942 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 4 (YONHAP) -- Kim Tae-chung, former presidential candidate for the now-defunct New Democratic Party (NDP), former NDP President Kim Yong-sam, former Prime Minister Kim Chong-pil, and eleven others are expected to be freed from the political ban by Wednesday at the earliest, it was learned Monday. The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) strongly indicated that the removal of the political blacklist is imminent, by its decision to recommend the removal [to] President Chon Tu-hwan, concurrent head of the government party.

No Tae-wu, No. 2 man as chairman of the ruling party, said in the party's Central Committee meeting earlier on Monday that "the earlier the better is my position on the removal of the political blacklist. I will recommend results of the meeting on pending political issues, including the removal, to the party president at a proper time." No said, however, that his position on the earlier removal of the political blacklist "includes a premise that those still on the list would recognize and participate in the Fifth Republic."

Spokesman for the government party Sim Myong-po said that no concrete commitments to the timing, method and scale of the removal, however, were made during the Central Committee meeting. Sim also said that the party's opinion on the treatment of students jailed for their involvement in a recent sit-in at DJP Headquarters will be set forth in the near future, indicating an early release of the students.

Nearly 200 students from prestigious private universities here stormed into the DJP Headquarters in downtown last November and launched an overnight sit-in. They were driven out of the building by riot police. Nineteen students were indicted on charges of masterminding the sit-in and are now on trial. The DJP has expressed its hope to release the students.

Under a special decree issued in 1980, a total of 567 former politicians were barred from political activities until 1988. The roster, however, was reduced to 15 last November when President Chon removed 84 persons from the blacklist. It was the third such action since 1980.

Besides the three Kims, former KCIA (Korea Central Intelligence Agency) Director Yi Hu-nak, former lawmaker Kim Sang-hyon and nine others remain on the list. Kim Tae-chung, who had been in the United States for two years of medical treatment, returned home four days before the Feb. 12 general elections. Kim was allowed earlier to continue his medical treatment at home instead of serving the remaining 17 years and six months of his 20-year prison term. Kim was sentenced to death on sedition charges in 1980. His sentence was commuted to life imprisonment in January of 1981, and was further reduced to 20 years in 1982.

APPREHENDED FISHING BOATS RETURN FROM N. KOREA

SK020110 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Along with their ships, all crewmen of Kwangnam No 12 and Tongju No 2, which were forcibly kidnapped by a North Korean puppet patrol boat on the high seas near Paeknyong Island in the western seas on 5 February, safely returned to Inchon port at 0840 this morning, 26 days after they were kidnapped. Because of engine trouble on the Tonju No 2, a total of 21 kidnapped crewmen -- 11 of Kwangnam No 12 and 10 of Tongju No 2 which have returned home -- arrived at the outer harbor at Inchon port early this morning, one day later than expected. They set foot on the pier of the coastal service at Inchon port at 0840 this morning. All crewmen who returned to Inchon today looked healthy. The crewmen, who arrived at Inchon port, boarded waiting buses and left Inchon port to be questioned by the authorities concerned about the details of their kidnapping.

NO SIN-YONG WARNS OF N. KOREAN PROVOCATIONS

SK020228 Seoul YONHAP in English 0223 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 2 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Despite its outward cry for peace and dialogue, North Korea has never changed its basic aim to communize the South by force at every opportunity, South Korean acting Prime Minister No Sin-yong said Saturday. Terming Pyongyang's peace offensives a camouflaged plot to set up an internal father-to-son power succession system, No stressed that peace cannot be achieved by faith alone but by strong power that can back up the faith.

No made his remarks at the commissioning ceremony for members of the nation's Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) at the Army Consolidated Administration School in Sungnam, suburban Seoul. "It's a dominating opinion shared both by domestic and foreign military experts that the possibility has been ever heightening for North Korea to engage in various military provocations in an effort to sabotage the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympics, both to be staged in Seoul," No said. "Under these circumstances, we must equip ourselves with an impregnable security posture to deter possible military provocations from the communist North so that we can protect our survival and stability while maintaining the uninterrupted growth of national strength," the acting prime minister added.

SEOUL-AREA MILITARY TRAINING EXERCISE BEGINS

SK040116 Seoul YONHAP in English 0106 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 4 (OANA-YONHAP) -- An annual military training exercise designed to evaluate and improve the defense preparedness of this capital city and its vicinity was kicked off Monday, with civilians, government agencies and the military participating. During the four-day exercise codenamed "Pangpae '85," members of the Civil Defense Corps, the Homeland Reserve Corps as well as the police and the military will launch nighttime operations to avoid any inconvenience to the daily life of citizens.

An exercise spokesman said that the drill was planned to take into account the strategic importance of the capital city -- where one-third of the nation's population resides -- at a time when North Korea is making threatening moves, like the deployment of attack armored divisions near the Demilitarized Zone and the import of U.S.-built helicopters.

CALLER THREATENS TO BLOW UP U.S. CULTURAL CENTER

SK040542 Seoul YONHAP in English 0539 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Kwangju, Korea, March 4 (YONHAP) -- Local police launched an investigation Sunday into a bombing threat against the U.S. Cultural Center in this southwestern provincial city. Police said that an anonymous man who sounded to be in his fifties telephoned the U.S. Cultural Center at 3:10 p.m. Sunday and threatened to blow it up "unless the United States retrieved the helicopters it sold to North Korea." The center's Korean security guard Cho Kun-hang, 53, who received the call, told police that the man on the phone talked unilaterally for about a minute and then hung up. Police intensified security at the center, while inspecting passers-by in the area.

SOCIALIST DEMOCRATIC PARTY ESTABLISHED 1 MAR

SK020013 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] A new party called the Socialist Democratic Party was organized in a rally of its promoters at the auditorium of Hungsadan in Chongno, Seoul, yesterday. The promoters elected Kim Chol, former president of the disbanded Socialist Party of Korea, as chairman of the party and Pak In-mok as deputy chairman. During the rally, they called for the revision of the Constitution to ensure a parliamentary cabinet system and the nationalization of land. They also pledged that they would pursue the unification of the nation based on the principles of non-alliance.

NKDP LEADER RESOLVES TO FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY

SK020017 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] President Yi Min-u said yesterday his party would fight for the restoration of democracy and a peaceful transfer of power. Addressing a rally held at the party headquarters to mark the March 1 Independence Movement anniversary, he said, "I and our NDP [New Korea Democratic Party] will vigorously struggle to solidify all democratic conscientious forces so that no dictatorial government can set foot on this soil."

He went on that the major opposition party would exert its utmost efforts to do away with all anti-democratic elements and to establish truly democratic country in which human rights are ensured. He stressed that a power transition should be "peacefully" realized with the people's consent.

"Reflecting the spirits of the movement -- freedom, democracy and independence," he further said, "the NDP should renew the determination to bravely strive for democracy." He said that he discovered the potential of the people during the last election period, adding that the people endowed the party with a duty to rehabilitate the nation's democracy.

About 100 members of the party attended the rally. Vice party head Kim Nok-yong elected in Kwangju, Cholla-namdo, read the full text of the March 1, 1919, Declaration of Independence.

PRESIDENT OF KNP KIM CHONG-CHOL RESIGNS POST

SK040803 Seoul YONHAP in English 0745 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 4 (YONHAP) -- Kim Chong-chol, president of South Korea's opposition Korea National Party (KNP), resigned from his post Monday, assuming responsibility for his party's setback in the recent parliamentary elections as well as for the ensuring turmoil in the KNP's leadership. A statement issued Monday said that "I feel very sorry to party members and the people that I failed to manage my organization in person because of my prolonged illness, taking all responsibility for the KNP's defeat in the Feb. 12 general elections." In order to prevent the party from experiencing a power vacuum, Kim appointed KNP Vice President Yi Man-sop to be acting president, according to the statement.

In connection with Kim's resignation, Rep. Sin Chol-kyon, KNP secretary general, said that Kim will not compete for the presidency in the upcoming party national convention. Also, it was learned that Kim has no intention of vacating his seat as a proportional representative in the 12th-term National Assembly. Yi, however, spoke at a meeting of the party's Executive Council expressing his intention to resign from the vice presidency as well as from the acting presidency as a result of the election defeat.

The KNP, which had won 28 seats in the previous election took 15 seats in the direct vote and five under the proportional representation system in the February polls for the 276-member parliament. The Executive Council meeting was the first to be held by the KNP after the election. Yi told its participants that he will resign his posts immediately after the party selects its preparation committee for the national convention. Yi's resignation statement indicated that the council has decided to empower the preparation committee with full authority for the time being, a council official said.

MINISTRY URGES UNIVERSITIES TO HOLD MORE EXAMS

SK020033 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] As a way to encourage students to study harder, the Ministry of Education has called on university professors to give exams more frequently in addition to regular midterm and final tests. Education officials said yesterday the ministry has advised universities to increase the importance alloted to such additional tests when evaluating students' academic performance. Professors were also told to reflect students' class participation and completion of home assignments in their overall grades. The ministry gave instructions that teachers should abide by academic schedules, conduct classes for at least 16 weeks a semester, and refrain from terminating lectures earlier than scheduled. Should a professor have to miss a class, he should make up for it by scheduling an additional class before the course's final exam, the ministry said.

In line with the ministry's recommendations, Seoul National University has decided to administer, at least once every month, additional tests whose results will be reflected in the calculation of students' overall course grade. A university spokesman said professors have also been urged to consider students' class attendance. The new evaluation method is expected to help promote a more academic atmosphere and help prevent the recurrence of last semester's exam boycott. In accepting student applicants, graduate schools of the university will be asked to give more consideration to applicant's undergraduate records and recommendations by their previous professors. The university is also considering making it obligatory that all graduate candidates, except art majors, write a graduation thesis. The College of Law and a few other colleges have replaced graduation papers with exams, the spokesman noted. The school will also assign professors experienced in student guidance to freshmen classes to help students adapt to extracurricular activities. The spokesman said the university plans to provide more regular opportunities for students to have discussions with their professors. Students' opinions collected through such talks will be reflected in forming school administration policies.

BATTLE SUCCESS IN KOH KONG PROVINCE CLAIMED

BK270558 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] "U" Brigade was extremely successful in its sweeping operations against enemy hideouts, as our people actively participated in the national defense labor movement. In fact, under the firm leadership of the brigade's party committee, various units of the brigade, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army units, continued to surround and attack the positions and command posts of the Pol Pot and Son Sann groups at Chamka Srov, west of the Melai River, and areas north of Koh Kong Province. Following heavy attacks on the main points of the enemy and the destruction of defense networks, our two revolutionary Armies, in close coordination with each other, took complete control of these positions. As a result, our comrades-in-arms put out of action more than 250 enemy soldiers and seized 250 assorted weapons, 55 metric tons of assorted ammunition, 64 metric tons of rice, 11 trucks, and a large quantity of equipment.

KAMPUCHEA EDITORIAL URGES GREATER MILITARY FEATS

BK030927 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 2 Mar 85

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Let Us Strive To Increase the Big Victories at the Front and Heighten Our Revolutionary Vigilance in Order To Firmly Defend the Bases at the Rear" -- date not given]

[Text] Determined to increase the victories won in 1984, during the first 3 months of the current dry season the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces in close cooperation with the fraternal Vietnamese Army volunteers skillfully attacked and took full control of various important camps of the Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionary groups along the Cambodian-Thai border. We put out of action more than 5,000 enemy elements; seized thousands of weapons, hundreds of metric tons of ammunition, many field radios, a large quantity of war material, dozens of enemy warehouses, and hundreds of metric tons of foodstuffs; and destroyed many hideouts of the enemy. The most noteworthy thing is that the enemy camps destroyed by our forces included Phnom Malai -- the capital of the so-called CGDK. Another outstanding point is that we achieved excellent results in the combat on almost all the battlefields. Our Revolutionary Armed Forces, particularly the regular forces, have grown continuously. The combat cooperation between the KPRAF and the Vietnamese Army volunteers in punishing the Cambodian reactionaries has become increasingly powerful. The number of enemy elements put out of action during the past 3 months is almost equal to those crushed in 1984. At the same time, thousands of misled persons have been persuaded to return to the fold. They brought along hundreds of guns. This serious defeat has caused great losses to the Cambodian reactionaries, greatly demoralized their forces, and widened their internal rifts.

Despite such serious defeats, the enemy elements still stubbornly refuse to abandon their dark schemes and perfidious maneuvers. The Chinese hegemonist-expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary Thai ultrarightists, have further supported and assisted the Cambodian reactionaries in opposing the Cambodian revolution. At the same time, they have intensified their psychological warfare by spreading rumors, distorting facts, inciting disunity among our people, and agitating the spirit of narrow-minded nationalism with the aim of undermining Cambodia-Vietnam solidarity which is the vital factor of the revolution in the two countries. In using all propaganda means for reporting on deceitful victories of the Cambodian reactionaires in various areas, the Chinese hegemonist-expansionists merely aim to improve the morals of their lackeys and deceive our people and world public opinion.

Obviously, the great victories won at the beginning of the 1985 dry season attest to another powerful step of advance of the PRK in attacking and smashing the counterrevolutionary forces. The Cambodian people are deeply moved by and greatly elated over these brilliant victories and joyfully hail them. However, we must further blaze the trail toward achieving the common goals of our party and people, that is a state of harmony and happiness.

For this reason, the tasks of our revolution are immense and our people's revolutionary struggle is still tense and complicated. In order to contribute more effectively to the fight against the enemies at the forefront, it is imperative for cadres at all levels and of all sectors and localities to always heighten revolutionary vigilance and guide the people to defend our localities, villages, and communes. They must not be too complacent nor underestimate the enemies. They must pay attention to the following points:

Pay attention to disseminating news on the military victories in the current dry season among party members, youth members, core groups, cadres, personnel, workers, and people in order to win more confidence in the Cambodian revolution's powerful strength and stimulate them to join in the movement to attack the enemy elements and persuade the enemy elements and misled persons to return to live with the people and revolution.

Pay attention to organizing the effective defense of localities by persuading cadres, personnel, workers, and people to take part in defending security and social order, heightening revolutionary vigilance, and effectively implementing the three "don'ts", "one report", "five goods" to be implemented, and the "five evils" to be avoided, thus enabling the people to increase their role and fulfill their tasks well in accordance with the slogan: "Each of the people is a policeman."

All ministries and departments must pay attention to effectively improving the control of cadres and personnel, thus making them heighten their sense of awareness, fulfill their tasks well, abide by organizational discipline, and avoid unhealthy phenomena and anarchy in localities. Pay attention to disseminating news on, exposing, or quickly retaliating against all the psychological warfare propaganda activities of the enemies. All must adhere to the stand or resolutely defending the party and revolution.

In this connection, the people in all localities, sectors, districts, communes, and villages must firmly strengthen unity and cooperate with one another. At the same time, it is imperative to stimulate the masses to join in building a good relationship, feelings of love and respect for, and firm solidarity between the Army and people and between the mass organizations and the state authorities so that they can help each other in fulfilling all the tasks assigned by the superiors. Firmly defending the localities and effectively ensuring security, social order, and a stabilized life are the most effective and concrete contributions to stimulating the fight against the enemies on the advance toward success.

CHEA SOTH CLOSES COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY MEETING

BK181255 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] A ceremony was held at the Ministry of Communications, Transport, and Posts on the afternoon of 16 February to close the annual meeting which summed up last year's achievements and set targets for 1985. For 3 days, the meeting thoroughly discussed the strengths and weaknesses in the work encountered in 1984 and targets for implementation in 1985 when pluses are encouraged to be developed and minuses to be reduced so that the field of communications, transport, and posts will be further promoted.

Closing the meeting, Comrade Chhim Seng, deputy minister of communications, transport, and posts and chairman of the ministry's emulation council, read out the results of emulation and conferred banners and citation certificates and letters of the Council of Ministers and the ministry on outstanding units and individuals.

Comrade Chea Soth, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning, made a speech to close the meeting. He urged meeting participants to do their best to help improve the railroad and overland communications and transport and to expand to the utmost the waterway transportation. He asked them to uphold the spirit of preserving and protecting the transportation means of the state, to encourage and intensify the use of ordinary means of transport in the localities for the circulation of goods between districts, communes, and villages, and to accelerate the repair and construction of roads and bridges in important road networks so that the field of communciations, transport, and posts -- the nation's veins and arteries -- will be improved and will make great leaps forward.

CHEA SIM GREETS SRV'S HUYNH TAN PHAT ON TREATY

BK191427 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] On the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam, Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the Presidium of the Vietnamese Fatherland Front. The message says:

During the past 6 years, the Cambodian revolution has scored great victories in every field and is currently advancing with firm steps, progressing toward the goal of socialism. In particular, the Cambodian people's Army recently closely cooperated with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army to smash every type of enemy on the battlefields along the Cambodian-Thai border and scored brilliant victories. These victories were certainly achieved through the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP and the efforts of the entire Cambodian people with precious and effective assistance from the fraternal Vietnamese party, government, and people.

The 18 February 1979 treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation is an event of the utmost significance for the history of the two countries and the basis for ensuring the success and development of the Cambodian revolution. This treaty has provided our people with the ability to firmly defend the base of national independence and gradually build the society through stages toward socialism. On this solemn occasion, I would like to express profound gratitude to the Vietnamese party, government, front, and people for having wholeheartedly assisted the just cause of the Cambodian revolution. I would like to wish the fraternal Vietnamese party, government, front, and people good heath and new successes in their revolutionary tasks. May the relations of militant solidarity, friendship, and cooperation in every field between our two fronts and peoples last forever.

HENG SAMRIN CHAIRS STATE COUNCIL MEETING

BK281113 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1104 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 28 -- The State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has just held an ordinary meeting in the presence of President Heng Samrin.

The State Council decided to nominate some new cabinet ministers, vice minsiters and chairmen of provincial people's revolutionary committees. It also assigned new ambassadors to some countries.

The council decided to decorate outstanding combatants and units of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea. A law draft for 1985 and some decrees were also decided on the occasion.

DK DEFENSE MINISTERS MEET, ASSESS POSITION

BK020326 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 2 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] Defence ministers of the three Khmer resistance forces yesterday held a meeting chaired by coalition Prime Minister Son Sann at an undisclosed venue and said that the anti-Vietnamese resistance still posed a challenge to Vietnam.

In a joint communique issued at the end of the meeting, the defence ministers said it was held to reinforce military cooperation and coordination among the three factions in the coalition led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

It said that the three factions -- the Khmer Rouge, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and the Army of Nationalist Sihanoukians (ANS) -- would "utilize" all available resources in their military struggle against the Vietnamese. The conclave agreed that the current Vietnamese dry season offensive fell short of a military victory. The meeting also agreed that they would meet as frequently as possible, at least once a month, according to the communique.

Issue Communique

BK040258 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Communique issued by CGDK Coordinating Committee for National Defense on 1 March]

[Text] In accordance with the decision of the 3 March [as heard] 1985 cabinet meeting which aspires to strengthen the military cooperation among the three parties of the CGDK, His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK, convened a meeting of the Coordinating Committee for National Defense of the CGDK. This meeting was held on 1 March 1985 under the chairmanship of His Excellency Prime Minister Son Sann. Attending the meeting were ministers of national defense of the Coordinating Committee for National Defense from the party of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and from the KPNLF [Khmer People's National Liberation Front] and the Democratic Kampuchean side, and other military officials of the three parties.

The participants examined the political and military situation on the battlefield following the repeated attacks of the Vietnamese aggressor forces against the CGDK. Views were exchanged at the meeting on how to use to the maximum all the resources at the disposal of the CGDK, particularly in the fields of logistics and exchange of information on the enemy's military situation. The three sides agreed that the Vietnamese attacks this dry season were not a success. This shows that after 6 years of aggression against Cambodia, the Vietnamese forces are still encountering increasing difficulties. The current military situation in Cambodia favors the resistance forces of the Cambodian people. These forces are steadily developing and represent a grave threat to the Vietnamese enemy.

The Vietnamese attempt to close the Cambodian-Thai border will not only fail but will also provide good opportunities for the Cambodian people's resistance forces to increase their activities deep inside the country. The Coordinating Committee for National Defense agreed that it will meet frequently, at least once a month, to increase the common strength of the three sides of the CGDK with the aim of strengthening cooperation and coordinating the activities of the three Armed Forces to further advance the liberation of the country.

The Coordinating Committee for National Defense discussed the necessity of intensifying cooperation in the military field and strengthening coordination in the political field through the setting-up of an appropriate coordinating procedure. The three sides unanimously agreed to continue the armed struggle to liberate Cambodia from the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia in accordance with the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea and the UN resolutions.

The meeting of the CGDK's Coordinating Committee for National Defense Defense was held in an atmosphere of fraternal and mutual understanding.

[Dated] 1 March 1985

VODK COMMENTS ON OUTCOME OF SRV OFFENSIVE

BK271214 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Agressors' Insane Attacks on the Border Areas in Western Cambodia This Dry Season Have Brought Nothing to the Vietnamese Except Bog Them Down and Make Them Face More Difficulties"]

[Text] Following the insane attacks by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors' forces on the border area at Phnom Malai in mid-February, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their accomplices clamored that this is an immense victory for the Vietnamese and marks a new turning point in the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia. They strongly hoped that they would be able to scatter and destroy the Cambodian resistance forces and split the CGDK as they had wished in their criminal desire.

However, various international observers who have closely followed and examined the evolution of the Cambodian situation in every field all agree that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' insane attacks on the border areas in western Cambodia this dry season have not affected the military strength of the Cambodian resistance forces fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors.

On the contrary, the Vietnamese have completely failed in preventing our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas from vigorously attacking them deep inside Cambodia. If we consider the issue from every standpoint, we clearly see that the insane attacks or the large scale offensive of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors during this 7th dry season on the Cambodian-Thai border area have brought nothing to the Vietnamese enemy aggressors except making them encounter more difficulties in every field -- on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia, among their ranks, and in the international arena.

1. On the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia, militarily, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have not been able to do anything to the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas and other Cambodian resistance forces. Our National Army continues to vigorously attack the Vietnamese on the battlefields in western Cambodia, around the Tonle Sap Lake, and on battlefields throughout the country. We still continue to attack and destroy a greater number of the Vietnamese fighting forces and their weaponry. We still destroy important and strategic Vietnamese communications and transport lines on land, on the Tonle Sap River, and on the railway line. These are the lifelines of the Vietnamese for supplying their forces in western Cambodia. This has further choked the Vietnamese transport activities.

Furthermore, while the Vietnamese were gathering their troops to insanely attack the border area in western Cambodia, they left gaps inside the country. This provided a good opportunity for our forces to attack and sweep up the Vietnamese enemy and liberate an increasing number of districts, communes, villages, and townships. We have thus expanded our guerrilla base and the liberated zone and intensified our activities to attack the Vietnamese everywhere throughout the country and get nearer and nearer to Phnom Penh. This situation has greatly alarmed the Vietnamese in Phnom Penh and thrown them into confusion.

As for our CGDK, which the Vietnamese have attempted to break and destroy through their insane attacks along the border in western Cambodia, not only has it remained intact and unshaken but it has also united more firmly, cooperated better, and is determined to continue to hold aloft the banner of struggle to fight even more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, race exterminators, and territorial annexationists through every means -- military, political, and diplomatic -- until achieving the goal of completely liberating Cambodia.

2. In the international arena, through their insane attacks on western Cambodia this dry season, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors attempted to dupe people into believing that Vietnam is very powerful, that Vietnam is winning a great victory, that it has completely annexed Cambodia, and so on. However, the Vietnamese cannot dupe anyone.

Through their insane attacks on the border area in western Cambodia, where there are only refugee camps, the world has more clearly realized the real savage and fascist nature and the criminal face of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressor, who are exterminating the Cambodian race and nation in a most fascist, savage, and inhumane manner, Therefore, people have strongly denounced and condemned the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy from every direction. People have continued to demand and pressure Vietnam to immediately and unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor forces from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions. The EEC even took the concrete measure of stopping its humanitarian assistance to Vietnam to show its firm opposition to the Vietnamese aggressors' insane attacks on the border area in western Cambodia.

3. Among the Vietnamese soldiers' ranks, the Vietnamese have attempted to use this dry season offensive in western Cambodia to dupe and encourage their soldiers on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia; these soldiers have been in panic and are demoralized and in great desperation. This attempt also backfired. The Vietnamese had massed their troops in attack our defensive lines. This led their soldiers into our networks of mines, punji stakes, and pitfalls and into our artillery fire, claiming many casualties daily. The remaining soldiers are in panic. On the one hand , they have been chased and attacked by our National Army daily; on the other having seen with their own eyes so many of their comrades dying through the networks of our mines and punji stakes and our artillery fire, these soldiers are panicking more and more. This is why throughout the past more than a month many Vietnamese soldiers have deserted their ranks. Those soldiers near the border defected to Thailand; those inside Cambodia deserted and fled home in increasing numbers.

All this is the concrete result of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' offensive during the 7th dry season. So, it is not a great victory for the Vietnamese enemy aggressor, On the contrary, it has bogged the Vietnamese down more and has made them face increasing difficulties in every field. This is pushing the Vietnamese quickly toward final defeat.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS THAI 'ATTACK'

BK020531 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] On 28 February 1985, the LPDR Foreign Ministry issued a note protesting the serious encroachment on the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the LPDR. At 2300 [1600 GMT] on 9 February 1985, Thai troops, together with a number of exiled Lao soldiers, from the Nam Thung area in Thailand intruded into Lao territory and abducted 139 Lao people of 23 families from Houai Houm village in Houai Thong Canton, Sianghon District, Sayaboury Province, and took them to Thailand. They also seized 15 guns of the Lao militia. In addition, they inflicted losses, both material and spiritual, on the local people.

The protest note states: Such an attack involving the seizure of Lao people by Thai and exiled Lao troops is an act that sabotages the spirit and content of the Lao-Thai joint statements and of the memorandum on the meeting of the high-level delegations of the governments of the two countries. It does not benefit the relations between the two peoples. It will only cause a tense situation along the Lao-Thai border.

The LPDR Government solemnly protests and condemns the said act of the reactionary Thai military authorities, in coordination with the exiled Lao reactionaries, and resolutely demands that they return to Laos all the abducted Lao people together with the seized materials; suitably punish those who are the culprits in the incident; and give compensation for the losses. The Thai Government must also strictly prevent the reoccurrence of such incidents, or else it must be held soley responsible for all consequences that might arise from its acts.

PEOPLE IN THAI-HELD VILLAGES WELCOME RETURNEES

BK021432 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Out of profound love for their motherland and being fed up with deception and persecution by Thai reactionary troops, the Lao people of the three villages currently held by Thai authorities in the Thung Khima area have been resolutely fighting to return to their homeland. Nevertheless, the Thai authorities have never heeded their desire. They are resorting to every means to intimidate, deceive, and bribe these Lao people to serve them as tools to carry out the scheme of sabotaging happiness and tranquility in the three villages -- Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang.

Clearly understanding the scheme, in mid-February 34 Lao people safely returned to their homeland. Upon their arrival, they were warmly welcomed and assisted by the local administration and their brothers and sisters in the three villages.

SISAVAT KEOBOUNPHAN ATTENDS PROPAGANDA MEETING

BK161503 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] Vientiane, February 16 (KPL) -- The Propaganda and Training Board of Vientiane yesterday successfully closed its annual conference after 4 days of sitting. It was attended by more than 60 propaganda and training cadres from 7 districts of Vientiane.

Among those present on the occasion were General Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the LPRP CC, secretary of the Vientiane party committee, head of the Propaganda and Training Board of Vientiane.

In his speech at the closing ceremony General Sisavat Keobounphan highly evaluated the recent achievements of the Propaganda and Training Board of Vientiane, describing them as factors strengthening the party's propaganda and training work aimed at promoting Vientiane's development. General Sisavath Keobounphan also wished the socialist transformation and construction in Laos. [sentence as received]

COMMITTEE INSTRUCTS BUSINESSES TO REGISTER

BK180542 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Announcement issued by the Vientiane Municipal Administrative Committee on 6 February]

[Text] Based on the decree issued by the chairman of the Council of Ministers on the approval and enforcement of regulation No 356 dated 31 December 1982 concerning the registration of private enterprises, the chairman of the Vientiane Municipal Administrative Committee, compliant with the decree and the regulations, instructs all organizations; Lao or foreign individuals engaged in agricultural, industrial, and handicraft production, construction, transportation, repair and food and drink services, public health and cultural activities, and trade; and companies, associations, or private firms operating on-the-spot or mobile businesses and engaged in retail or collective businesses, to register their businesses or extend the registration for 1985 at the financial and revenue section of Vientiane municipality or at any revenue office of each district in the municipal area. The extension of registration must be completed by the latter part of March 1985 at the latest. This announcement is effective from the date of signing.

LEADERS GREET CSSR COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

BK181538 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Vientiane, February 18 (KPL) -- The Lao leaders, on February 16, sent greetings to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia CC, president of the Republic, Lubomire Strougal; chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Alois Indra, president of the Federal National Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The greeting message, which was jointly signed by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of the Republic and of the People's Supreme Assembly of the Lao PDR, was in connection with the 5th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Laos and Czechoslovakia.

"The signing of the Lao-Czechoslovak treaty of friendship and cooperation is a historical hallmark for the relations between the two parties, governments and peoples," said the Lao leaders. They expressed their satisfaction over the unceasing development of the existing fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation during the past five years on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, hence strengthening the force of the socialist community. They highlighted the Czechoslovak party, government and people's support to the Lao revolution in the past as well as at present, and wished the Czechoslovak people, under the capable leadership of the CPC, new and still greater successes in implementing the resolution of the 16th party congress and the 7th Five-Year State Plan. On the same occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR also sent a congratulatory message to his Czechoslovak counterpart, Bohuslav Chnoupek.

SITTHI LEADS INSPECTION TOUR OF BORDER AREAS

BK0211O5 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, together with National Security Council Secretary General Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, Assistant Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Wanchai Ruangtrakun, and Army Secretary Major General Narudon Detpradiyut, jointly told a news conference at the Headquarters of the 2d Cavalry Battalion yesterday about their inspection tour of the border areas.

The foreign minister said that the trip to the border was made to evaluate the situation. Their first visit was to the Burapha field force headquarters, where they were briefed by the force commander on the situation in his unit's area of responsibility. The Burapha field force commander said that the fighting inside Cambodia near his area has been reduced to sporadic clashes. However, the Vietnamese troops are now stationed closer to the Thai border. At certain points, Vietnamese soldiers are deployed within sight, but there has been no clash with Thai forces. The Vietnamese side has been trying to provoke the Thai soldiers by distributing leaflets, frightening the local people, and occasionally firing shells into Thai territory. An additional 50,000 to 60,000 Cambodian refugees have entered the border area and are now being sheltered at Bang Pu near Khao I-Dang holding center. The National Security Council is considering a policy for handling this new group of immigrants.

Regarding the current Vietnamese offensive against the Democratic Kampuchean forces, it can be said that Vietnam has not scored any success in its military occupation of Cambodia. The Son Sann and Khieu Samphan factions sustained very few casualties despite of the fall of several Democratic Kampuchean strongholds. Meanwhile, the two factions have divided themselves into small groups to fight the Vietnamese deeper inside Cambodia.

The foreign minister cited the refugees as telling Thai authorities that the Vietnamese have forced the Cambodian people to build roads and bridges, thus increasing the Cambodians' hatred for the Vietnamese. The Vietnamese side has sustained heavy losses, while the Vietnamese soldiers' morale has been running low. Over 100 Vietnamese soldiers have defected to the Thai authorities.

Vietnam cannot defeat the resistance forces militarily. Its extravagant use of ammunition caused very little damage to its opponent. As the rainy season is drawing near, the Vietnamese troops will face difficulties from the rains and food shortages. Therefore, there is no reason for Vietnam to keep its troops near the Thai border any longer unless it wants to test the morale of the people in the areas. It is assumed that there will be no more violent incidents along the border areas. The foreign minister thus appealed to the Thai people to remain united and not to panic over the presence of Vietnamese forces near the Thai border. The Thai military will do its best to defend the country's sovereignty. The people can have confidence in the Thai Armed Forces because they have excellent morale and the full support of the Foreign Ministry and National Security Council. He said that the people can be confident that the action taken by the Thai Government and ASEAN is right and has been recognized by the international community.

The foreign minister said that his party then proceeded to the border area of Surin Province, where they were told by the commanders of the Suranari task force and the 23d Combined Division that the Vietnamese had been attempting to seize a few hills in the area but had failed. Vietnam has intentionally tried to violate our territory by firing artillery shells into Thailand, resulting in deaths of Thai citizens. However, it never admitted that it was blatantly defying the UN resolutions.

The party later visited the Kalengwek camp, where the refugees from Ta Tum base are staying. The situation in the area of Ta Tum base is still normal. But it is reported that the Vietnamese troops are moving toward the base and might launch attacks -- if they launch any -- on the enclave within the next 2 or 3 weeks.

Asked to explain his statement that the three Cambodian factions near the Thai border will no longer exist and there will be no more fighting along the border, the foreign minister said: The strongholds of the Democratic Kampuchean side used to be situated near the Thai border, and Cambodian people lived around the bases. When Vietnam attacked those bases, the Cambodian civilians were also affected. But now the anti-Vietnamese factions are reported to have shifted to guerrilla warfare and are operating deeper inside Cambodia. It is believed that they will not build new bases like those at Song Samet and Nong Chan again. There should not be any fighting at the border because there is no Democratic Kampuchean base in the area.

SRV FORCES MOVING FROM O BOK TOWARD TA TUM

BK040139 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Mar 85 p 3

[Excerpts] Aranyaprathet -- Six Vietnamese Army deserters yesterday surrendered themselves to Thai authorities in Ban Sano Noi, 10 kilometres south of this eastern border district. The defectors, all of them privates attached to the 4th battalion of the 521st regiment of the 7th Division based in Poipet, Kampuchea, said they were tired of fighting and wanted to be resettled in a third country. A military source said yesterday that since the beginning of this year a total of 128 Vietnamese deserters have surrendered themselves to the Burapha task force.

Meanwhile, a Border Patrol Police source said that a large number of Vietnamese forces had left an area opposite O Bok Pass. They were heading further north, he said, apparently to launch an attack on the Sihanoukists' camp at Ta Tum. Fighting was also reported deep inside Kampuchea yesterday, but no details were available.

ATHIT COMMENTS ON CAMBODIAN BORDER SITUATION

BK031014 Bangkok First Army Division Radio in Thai 2300 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Statement by General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander and Army commander, on the situation along the Thai-Cambodian border; from the "Army Meets the People" program -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The situation during the past month has considerably affected our border area. It is my duty to visit my subordinates, friends, and the fraternal people along the border so that they feel secure. I can at least give them some moral support in difficult times.

During the period under review, there were few incidents that affected the border areas of Surin, Buriram, and Ubon Ratchathani Provinces. These provinces are in the 2d Army Region's area of responsibility. In Ubon Ratchathani, Vietnamese troops intruded into Thai territory in pursuit of the tripartite resistance forces and were later pushed out by our soldiers from the 2d Army Region, Suranari task force, and 6th Infantry Division.

You might recall the incident that took place at O Bok Pass in Buriram Province when the foreign troops attempted to seize Hill 472. Hill 472 is inside our country and is very important because of its geographic location.

If the enemy can occupy that hill, they can adjust their artillery fire to hit Buriram Province's populated areas and military installations. Therefore, I have instructed the Suranari task force and the 23d Infantry Division to hold on firmly to that area.

Vietnamese artillery shells landed in Ban Kruat District of Buriram Province. As you know, the district is 14 km from the Thai-Cambodian border. The local population had never faced any danger before. Artillery shells landing one morning frightened the people. I inspected the scene and saw some shells that had landed near the district office and police living quarters. One shell had landed right on top of the house of a teacher at the district school. If the teacher had been inside the house, he would certainly have been killed. The house and furniture were damaged. I gave him some money to help him, although the amount was not much and could not compensate for the damage, but it represented my sympathy for him. I also distributed aid materials to the people who had been affected by the Vietnamese shellings and gave money to families of the five people who had been killed during the incident. The aid materials -- including rice, canned food, and household utensils -- were given to the people who had to abandon their homes and flee to safe places.

I have instructed the telephone organization to install telephones in Ban Kruat District so that the agencies concerned can be informed about the situation and provide necessary assistance to the people. There is no telephone system in the district.

The three Cambodian resistance factions have now been driven out of the areas near the Thai border. Vietnamese soldiers are occupying the areas. I have ordered the Burapha field force to set up sentries or to use the English term outposts [preceding word in English] along the border and establish the defense line beyond the strategic canal. If the Vietnamese troops are found inside our territory, it means that they have deliberately encroached upon our territory. They cannot say that the intrusion is the result of the hot pursuit of their enemy as they did in the past because the three resistance factions are not in these areas.

Provincial and district officials, the local people, military and police personnel, and ranger soldiers are cooperating with each other closely to tackle all problems. This is why the situation has returned to normal so quickly. Some rockets fired by Vietnamese soldiers against the resistance factions landed in the north of Sanlo Cha-ngan village in Ta Phraya District. Laboratory tests conducted by our scientific department revealed that the missiles were contaminated with two toxic chemicals -- phosgene and hydrocyanide. Anyone who inhales phosgene will suffer chest pain, breathing difficulty, and vomiting and will die if he does not receive immediate treatment. We found many men in the resistance factions suffering such symptoms, but we could not identify the toxic chemical they had been exposed to. Hydrocyanide is quite fatal and can cause death with 1 or 2 minutes. Our soldiers have been equipped with masks and preventive equipment. We have warned the people that, if anyone suffers such symptoms, he must seek medical treatment immediately and cover his nose with a wet cloth to avoid inhaling the toxic gas. They have been instructed not to stay put in case of a chemical attack. Although it has not yet occurred in our border areas, we must be vigilant. We have informed the Foreign Ministry about the toxic chemicals so that it can take further action.

As far as the defense of the country is concerned, we will do our utmost to do our duty. This what I want to tell you about the border situation, which has been affected by external causes. As for the situation in the country, I will talk about that issue later.

PRC 'ESCALATION' OF 'LAND-GRABBING WAR' DENOUNCED

OW020737 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 2 Mar 85

["Beijing Authorities Step up War Preparations Against Vietnam -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 2 -- In Recent days, the situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border has become ever more strained due to Beijing's escalation of its land-grabbing war against Vietnam. China has reportedly massed 20 divisions of its regular Army close to Vietnam's border, sent more jet fighters to the area, evacuated civilians from the border area and placed its combat units on full alert. Chinese gunners have shelled hundreds of thousands of artillery rounds into Vietnamese territory, killing many civilians and destroying a number of economic establishments and dwelling houses.

Meanwhile, the Beijing ruling circles have not stopped ballyhooing about the so-called "threat from Vietnam", and continuously raved for "teaching Vietnam a second lesson". Beijing's repeated threat vociferated by its top leaders at this moment as well as the mobilization of more troops and war means to the common border area and its stepped-up armed provocations against Vietnam at the same time as it received U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Paul Wolfowitz cannot but arouse special concern from the world public.

We have made it clear time and again that the Vietnamese people never want war nor seek confrontation or conflict. Their only aspiration is to live in peace in order to build an abundant and happy life. By putting the label of "aggression" on the Vietnamese people, Beijing has only exposed itself as a liar reversing wrong and right and making black white. We have never threatened to teach a "lesson to anyone, instead have always campaigned for peace, the ceasefire at the common border, and the resumption of talks to restore normal relations between China and Vietnam. A clear demonstration of our people's stance and attitude to the statement by party General Secretary Le Duan at the commemorative meeting for the 55th anniversary of the Communist Party of Vietnam: "We are prepared to normalize relations between our country and China, and firmly believe that the friendship between the two peoples must be restored; and this cannot be otherwise. We wish and are determined, together with parties concerned, to embark on dialogue to promptly achieve a solution which would bring peace and stability to the Southeast Asian countries".

CURFEW IMPOSED ALONG PRC BORDER; TROOPS ALERTED

OW040805 Tokyo KYODO in English 0759 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Bangkok, March 4 KYODO -- Vietnamese military authorities have imposed a curfew along Vietnam's border with China, with People's Army forces and local troops on alert around the clock, Radio Hanoi said Monday.

The action comes in preparation for possible Chinese attacks after the recent Vietnamese offensive against resistance forces in Kampuchea, diplomatic sources here said. China supports the anti-Hanoi guerrilla forces of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

In a broadcast monitored in Bangkok, Radio Hanoi also said Vietnamese authorities have arrested "many" Chinese spies and smugglers.

WOLFOWITZ BEIJING TALKS LINKED TO BORDER TENSION

BK031532 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] According to foreign sources, on 25-28 February Paul Wolfowitz, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, held talks with the Beijing ruling circles, including Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

According to VOA, talks, held behind closed doors, focused on the situation in Indochina and both sides affirmed their continued support for the Khmer reactionaries opposing Cambodian people. The meeting between the Beijing authorities and a high-ranking U.S. State Department official at this time is aimed at discussing new schemes and Sino-American coordination against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries.

Commenting on this trip, various foreign sources pointed out that it coincided with the increased tension caused by China along the Sino-Vietnamese border, and the visit to Thailand of a Chinese military delegation led by Fu Jize, deputy commander of the Chinese Navy and concurrently commander of China's submarine fleet, to hold talks on bolstering the remnant troops of the Khmer reactionaries. That visit was, in turn, followed by a trip to Thailand by U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Armitage who inspected various areas along the Thai-Cambodian border and promised more military aid to Bangkok.

RADIO CRITICIZES LI XIANNIAN BURMA, THAILAND VISIT

BK040747 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] The People's Republic of China has announced that President Li Xiannian will visit Burma from 5 to 8 March and Thailand from 11 to 15 March. Public opinion in Southeast Asia contended that Li's trip to these two countries is part and parcel of China's scheme to materialize its expansionism and hegemonism in the region. His trip to Thailand, in particular, is aimed at discussing measures to oppose the three Indochinese countries and creating a tense confrontation situation in the region.

ARMY PAPER ON PRC'S FU JIZE'S THAILAND VISIT

OW031445 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 3 Mar 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In the "Current International Events" column, today's QUAN DOI NHAN DAN carries Thu Trang's commentary: "What is the Objective of the Chinese Deputy Navy Commander's Visit to Thailand?"

The commentary says: At a time when the Bangkok authorities are stepping up their slander campaign against Vietnam and the PRK, Chinese Navy Deputy Commander Fu Jize is paying a 1-week visit to Thailand. He had visited many Thai harbors, naval bases, and military units, and worked with military and civilian officials of the Thai administration.

Especially, on 25 February, Thai Prime Minister Prem met with Fu Jize -- a meeting described as warm by Beijing's RENMIN RIBAO, which quoted the Thai prime Minister as saying the close cooperation between the Thai and Chinese navies will make an important contribution to security and stability in the region.

The Southeast Asian public is posing many questions about the Thailand visit by Chinese deputy navy commander, and has expressed its objective to his visit.

The commentary continues: The lavish welcome extended to the Chinese deputy navy commander as well as Bangkok's many related activities over the past days clearly prove that the Bangkok authorities are continuing to rush headlong along the path of collusion with Beijing and Washington in countering and undermining the three Indochinese countries, running counter to the trend toward peace and detente that is developing in Southeast Asia. Through these acts, the Thai ruling circles have tied themselves tightly to the expansionist-aggressive war chariot of the imperialists and international reactionaries.

For many years, although Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia have invariably shown their goodwill and desire to find a reasonable and sensible solution to the Southeast Asia problems through dialogue, Thailand has stubbornly opposed the revival in Cambodia, continued its hostile policy toward the three Indochinese countries, continues to provide Thai soil as a sanctuary for the Polpotists and other Khmer reactionaries, and supply them with weapons so thay can return to the PRK to oppose and carry out sabotage activities against it.

Meanwhile, Thailand has ordered its troops to encroach on Cambodian territory. Foreign Minister Sitthi and Thai Army Commander in Chief Kamlang-ek, over the past few days, have loudly called on China and Western countries to provide material aid and weapons to Pol Pot and the other Khmer reactionaries. Meanwhile, they have striven to slander and vilify Vietnam and Cambodia.

Against the current background in Southeast Asia, Thailand's visit by the Chinese deputy Navy commander is wrapped up with many vicious schemes. Colluding militarily with China to oppose the three Indochinese countries certainly will not bring about anything good for the Bangkok authorities. They must bear the consequences of their wrongful act.

FOREIGN MINISTRY: AUSTRALIA'S HAYDEN TO VISIT

OW031536 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 3 -- Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden will shortly pay an official visit to Vietnam at the invitation of Foreign Minister Nugyen Co Thach, the Foreign Ministry announces today.

REVIEW OF TAP CHI CONG SAN ISSUE NO 2, 1985

OW272337 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 24 Feb 85

[Review of Issue No 2, 1985, of TAP CHI CONG SAN]

[Text] Dear friends: In celebration of the 55th founding anniversary of the CPV, TAP CHI CONG SAN publishes many articles on the party's leadership, organization, and ideology the communist party member's qualifications, and so forth.

On this occasion, the review also publishes Comrade General Secretary Le Duan's important speech at the ceremony marking the party's founding anniversary, entitled "For the Socialist Fatherland, for the People's Happiness."

The editorial entitled "Ensure Party Members' Qualifications, Uphold Party Members' Appellation" points out: Party members' qualifications are one of the fundamental issues in the work of building our party, the Marxist-Leninist party. They are the basic conditions to be fulfilled by party members, and constitute a basis for determining the boundary between them and the active masses outside the party.

Regarding the requirements for party members, the editorial says: As the leaders of the masses, party members should never be alienated from them, nor look down on them, but should entertain close reltions with them and serve them wholeheartedly. As loyal servants of the people, party members should neither mix with the masses, nor tail after them, but must be the vanguard combatants of the working class, assuming the responsibility for leading, educating, and organizing the masses to implement the party's line and policies.

The editorial points out: To qualitatively improve the contingent of party members, it is very important to pay attention to educating them in striving to fulfill these behavioral requirements. All party members and organizations, especially grassroots party organizations, should constantly grasp the five requirements regarding party members' behavior set forth by the fifth party congress. In any work or position, each party member should strive to be qualified and fulfill his or her duties.

The editorial stresses: It is the duty of communist party members to endeavor to train in many aspects. The primary requirement is to strive to enhance their awareness of communist ideals. This is also the most basic requirement in the discernment of the boundary between party members and outsiders. Though having a specific content, the awareness of communist ideals is linked with those of the party's political tasks in each stage of the revolution. But we must note that, in each such stage the awareness of communist ideals necessitates the same basic requirement, that is, party members should uphold their vanguard and exemplary role in all their activities.

To develop their role, they should train themselves, and strive to simultaneously enhance their revolutionary qualities, knowledge, and work capacity in order to ensure proper implementation of all assigned tasks. Not only party members themselves, but also party organizations, especially grassroots party organizations, are responsible for ensuring the qualifications of party members.

All party committee echelons and grassroots party organizations should pay constant attention to educating and managing party members, and to surveying their work and qualities. They must resolutely oppose all manifestations of disorganization and lack of discipline, and the failure to implement the line and policies of the party and state, and must continue to expel all unqualified party members, in accordance with the spirit of the party's directives and resolutions.

It is necessary to closely coordinate both ideological and organizational measures, overcome all rightist manifestations in the examination of party members' qualifications, properly deal with the cadres and party members who have committed serious mistakes, and overcome laxity and bureaucratism in the current management of cadres and party members.

This issue also carries an article by Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee: "Some Urgent Issues Regarding the Improvement of Leadership of Grassroots Party Organizations in State-Run Economic Units," which points out the position of various grassroots party organizations in state-run economic units.

The article stresses: As the key political leaders of the laboring collective, and as the effective inspectors of all activities of the heads and their managerial organs in the various installations holding a leading position in the socialist economy, grassroots party organizations in state-run economic units play a very important role, not only in the development of the national economy and in social life, but also in the building of our party, the party of the working class. For this reason, grassroots party organizations within the national economy sector should grasp, and properly fulfill, their functions of leadership and inspection, which constitute a decisive factor, ensuring the development of the collective mastery of the masses, and of the intelligence, experiences, and energy of cadres, party members, workers, and government employees.

They should strive to overcome, or prevent, wrongdoings, and the failure to correctly implement the party's directives and laws. They should also uphold the responsibility, the spirit of initiative, and creativity of the heads of managerial organs.

The article also points out: To qualitatively improve the leadership of grassroots party organizations in state-run economic units, it is also necessary to build a very steady and strong contingent of party members from among the working class, uphold the role of secretaries, strengthen and perfect the corps of core cadres and cadres in charge of work related to the party and the masses at the grassroots level, and enhance the upper echelons' guidance.

Next comes Comrade Dao Duy Tung's article on the party's leadership over economic construction. The article points out the requirements to be met by the party to advance our economy at a time when our country is moving from small production to large-scale socialist production in the initial stage of the transition period. On the basis of a theoretical and practical analysis, the article affirms our party's capability to meet these requirements. The article points out that the achievements resulting from our party's concept of socialist revolution have been partly revealed in the general and economic lines, drawn up by the third party congress, and perfected by the fourth party congress. The general line shows the content of the socialism we are building, and traces the path of building socialism in our country. It can be said that our party has created the synthetic method of conducting the socialist revolution in our country.

The economic line has been drawn up on the basis of analyzing the realities in our country, and determining the issues having the character of law in the advance from small production to large-scale socialist production. This law is the universal relationship between nature and society. The important outcome of our party's concept and theory is that we have come to understand these basic relationships in our country's economy. In the process of leading the renovation of the economic management mechanism, our party has also accumulated experience, including those concerning the ways to create a motive force in economic activities, and the direction for settling relationships between planning work, goods, and currencies, and the experiences in applying the concept of collective mastery, and the principles of democratic centralism, and in using the aggregate strength in economic management.

The article points out: The economic results obtained in socialist construction, especially the changes and progress in production, in the building of material bases, and in the reform of production relations since 1981, have proved the correctness of our party's line and direction of building economic structures and management mechanisms. Of course, we cannot be satisfied with these results. Currently, our economy is still facing many difficulties. Regarding the comprehension of our party's line, we have still committed many mistakes and shortcomings. To effect an ever stronger change in our country's socioeconomic life, we should grasp the economic laws more firmly, thoroughly comprehend, and implement, the party's line, learn from the fraternal countries' experiences in economic management, and continue to recapitulate our practical economic activities.

Lieutenant General Dang Vu Hiep's article "Building Grassroots Party Organizations in the Combat Units of the Vietnam People's Army," published in this issue, stresses: In applying, and further developing, our previous experiences to meet the current requirements we must pay attention to a number of issues concerning guidance in building grassroots party organizations in the combat units of our Armed Forces. We must:

1. Be aware of the position and basic political tasks of grassroots combat units; determine the tasks and content of leadership work of grassroots party organizations;

2. Determine the specific requirements for building clean, steady, and strong grassroots party organizations; carry out examination and evaluation on the basis of the results of the implementation of the basic political tasks of combat units; and, on this basis, strive to enhance the grassroots party organizations' leadership and struggle capacity.

3. Properly implement the task of building party chapters in the companies; uphold the fighting spirit, vanguard and exemplary role of party members; build a contingent of party members of high quality, and in stable and rational numbers; and

4. Promote the responsibility of all branches, echelons, party members, and cadres at the grassroots levels in building clean, steady, and strong grassroots party organiza-

Comrade Nguyen Vinh's article entitled "Principles and Creativity" analyzes the important significance of the correct settlement of relations between adherence to principles and development of the spirit of initiative and creativity, both in kowledge and practical action.

The article points out: Any country or nation, at whatever developmental level, and with whatever specific historical features in the economic, cultural, and social fields, can by no means build genuine and scientific socialism, unless it strictly adheres to the fundamental and universal Marxist-Leninist principles. However, these basic principles can be achieved, and applied, in a specific situation, and affected by the special and particular conditions of each country.

The article stresses: Over the past more than half century of revolutionary activities, our party has constantly had to settle the relationship between principles and creativity. The correct settlement of this relationship is one of the main reasons for the glorious success of our country's current revolution. This is also the manifestation of our party's revolutionary and scientific nature. Our party has highly matured in grasping the laws and principles governing the democratic national revolution and national liberation war. However, it is still new in grasping the laws and principles governing socialist revolution and construction in the economic sphere in particular, and in creating subjective conditions for completing the building and protection of the socialist fatherland. We should exert greater efforts to become outstandingly mature in this aspect, in order to be able to fulfill the tasks generated by the revolutionary cause, especially in the current initial stage, replete with difficulties and complexities.

The article entitled "Develop the Role of Woman Cadres, Boost the Women's Movement To Perform Revolutionary Acts" by Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh deals with the woman cadres' role in economic and state management, as well as in the revolutionary movement in general.

The article stresses: The fostering and development of the role of woman cadres is aimed at building a steady and strong contingent of core woman cadres, endowed with all necessary qualities and abilities, to contribute to building the party and perfecting the state apparatus, and to promptly, and properly, meet all the requirements raised in the masses' labor, production, and life, while developing creative abilities to advance the country.

The article also points out the objectives and specific measures aimed at solving the issue of woman cadres in accordance with the requirements of revolutionary work in the new stage.

Le Ngoc's article entitled "Seeking To Understand Our Party's Correct and Creative Leadership Over the Revolution." published in this issue, points out our party's creative application of Marxism-Leninism in its leadership over the revolution during the past more than half century. In a specific analysis, the article stresses: Our party's striking strongpoint and wonderful success in leading the revolution is that, right from the outset, it has advocated a correct and creative strategic line, which ensures the right direction for our country's revolution to take in order to achieve extremely great successes, and which guarantees the steadiness of our party's leadership, and the intactness of our party's internal unity under all circumstances.

This issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN continues to publish the articles by Comrades Tran, Do, Hung Long, Bui Dang Duy, Do Huy, Hoang Vinh, Duc Minh, and Vo Quy, who have participated in an exchange of views on the current building of a socialist lifestyle.

AUSTRALIA

USSR'S KAPITSA ACCEPTS HAYDEN INVITATION

BK030912 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] A deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union, Professor Kapitsa, has accepted an invitation to visit Australia this month. Australia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden, invited Professor Kapitsa, a leading Soviet expert on Asian affairs, for talks with him himself and officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs. Mr Hayden said the main focus of the talks will be the Kampuchean situation, but other topics of mutual interest will be covered.

Meanwhile, Mr Hayden has left Australia to begin a tour of Southeast Asia. His first stop will be Kuala Lumpur, where he will spend 3 days during which he will discuss the Kampuchean situation with Malaysia's foreign minister, Mr Tengku Rithauddeen. Other matters on the agenda are the position of Malaysian students in Australia and a review of the two countries' trade agreement.

HAWKE ANNOUNCES ANZUS COUNCIL MEETING POSTPONED

HK041130 Hong Kong AFP in English 1106 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Canberra, March 4 (AFP) -- The annual meeting of the Council of the ANZUS defence pact has been postponed following the row over New Zealand's ban on nuclear warships, Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke announced here today: Mr. Hawke told a news conference today that he had learned while in Washington last month that the United States considered that the meeting, scheduled to be held here in July, would be impracticable. No new date was set for the meeting.

The 34-year-old ANZUS pact links Australia, New Zealand and the United States and its Council holds annual sessions attended by the Australian and New Zealand foreign ministers and the U.S. secretary of state or a representative. Mr Hawke said that little of ANZUS was currently operative following "serious difficulties" between Washington and Wellington caused by New Zealand's decision last month to ban visits by nuclear-armed U.S. warships.

Given the U.S. response to that decision and other recent developments, including the curtailing of intelligence exchanges between the United States and New Zealand, it was clear that "the holding of a regular ANZUS Council meet [as received] at the present time would be impracticable," Mr. Hawke said. No specific date had been set for the Canberra meeting. (In Wellington, the New Zealand Government called the decision "regrettable.")

The United States has withdrawn from joint military exercises under ANZUS and has curtailed its supply of intelligence to New Zealand. But it was not talking about withdrawing from ANZUS or disbanding it, Mr Hawke said.

(In Wellington, New Zealand Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer, commenting on the postponement, told journalists: "We regret it, although in the circumstances it does make some sense." He said the meeting "has merely been postponed...the postponement will allow the dust to settle. It will allow us to consider the position with less pressure.")

The Council last met in Washington, two days after David Lange's Labour government was elected in July on a pledge to refuse visits to allied ships which might carry nuclear weapons.

This meeting issued a communique emphasising the importance of post access for nuclear-armed warships but the Labour government took no part in the discussions or in the drafting of the communique.

Mr. Hawke said he hoped to make an announcement this week on future bilateral relations with the United States. The Australian Government has been concerned about ensuring the protection of its national security interests. He said he believed the relationship between Australia and the United States was still operative. "The Australian Government has been reassured by views expressed publicly and privately by President (Ronald) Reagan and other senior representatives of the administration that the Australian-U.S. alliance remained as strong as ever," he said. He said talks also were underway with New Zealand about future appropriate bilateral arrangements. He said that he saw no reason for concern over the security of the South Pacific following the ANZUS tension.

THE AUSTRALIAN newspaper reported today that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz had proposed to Mr. Hawke in Washington in February that the Council talks be cancelled. The U.S. request was a clear indication that Washington wanted Canberra to abandon the non-interventionist stance it had adopted until now, but by so doing there were fears in the Australian Government that it would be viewed as dumping one of its closest allies, the paper said. The newspaper said that the United States wanted Australia to abandon New Zealand in the ANZUS conflict and that Washington had made clear to Canberra that it would like to announce joint bilateral defence talks involving only Australia and the United States.

MEETING CANCELLATION SAID SERIOUS THREAT TO ANZUS

BK040714 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] The leader of the opposition, Mr Peacock, says reports that the United States wants to cancel a meeting of the ANZUS Council underlines the seriousness of the threat to the ANZUS alliance between Australia, New Zealand, and United States. Mr Peacock said the reported American move also showed that the Hawke government was wrong to argue that the ANZUS problems were a matter between the U.S. and New Zealand Governments only. Press reports suggest that the United States wants to cancel the scheduled mid-year meeting of the ANZUS Council jointly with Australia and that federal cabinet is considering the proposal.

OPPOSITION CALLS FOR PACIFIC SECURITY CONFERENCE

BK031017 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] There has been a call for Australia to host a Pacific security conference to assess tensions in the ANZUS alliance linking Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. The federal opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr MacPhee, said Australia should convene the conference and invite members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations -- ASEAN -- the members of the South Pacific Forum, China, Japan, Canada, and United States. He said the recent dramatic developments within the ANZUS alliance could cause a sense of uncertainty and instability unless all interested countries assess the situation. He said that French nuclear testing in the Pacific had aggravated the sense of insecurity and was a major cause of antinuclear sentiment in the region.

Meanwhile, soldiers from five nations will conduct a joint exercise at Townsville in northern Australia. The minister for defense, Mr Beazley, says that 156 [figure as heard] soldiers from Singapore, Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and Malaysia will take part in the exercise called "Platypus 85."

ANTINUCLEAR GROUPS PROTEST U.S. WARSHIPS ARRIVAL

BK040702 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Antinuclear groups have staged a land and sea protest against the arrival in Sydney harbor of the U.S. warships Buchanan and John Young, which they say are nuclear-armed. The protest was organized by three groups: the Nuclear Disarmament Party, People for Nuclear Disarmament, and the conservation group, Green Peace. An organizer says the aim of the protest, which will include a week-long dockside vigil, is simply to demonstrate forcefully the extent of public feelings against the warships.

FORMER AIRCRAFT CARRIER SOLD FOR SCRAP TO PRC

BK011515 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] The federal government has sold the Navy's former aircraft carrier, The Melbourne, for scrap. The ship is being bought by a subsidiary of the China's State Shipbuilding Corporation of Beijing for almost $1.5 million [Australian dollars]. A group of charity organizations has requested that the ship be converted into a hostel accommodation, but the government says the ship has decayed and is unsuitable for any use other than scrap.

NEW ZEALAND

LANGE DEFENDS NUCLEAR STANCE; DOLLAR FLOATS

BK020851 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] New Zealand's prime minister, Mr Lange, has said there was no reason why New Zealand should play host to nuclear weapons just because other Western nations were taking such action. Mr Lange said this was the logic which refused to accept the existence of any alternative to nuclear weapons.

Speaking during a debate at Oxford University in England, the New Zealander leader said such logic was self-defeating, just as nuclear weapons themselves were self-defeating. Mr Lange said that to compel an ally to accept nuclear weapons against the wishes of that ally is to take the real position of totalitarianism. The United States has told New Zealand of its intention to take retaliatory measures because of New Zealand's banning of visits to its ports by nuclear-armed or -powered warships.

Meanwhile, New Zealand's finance minister, Mr Douglas, has announced the float of the country's dollar on Monday as part of the Labor government's deregulation of the economy. Mr Douglas said the currency would be allowed to find its own level and promised there would be no return to firm controls even if the New Zealand dollar dropped sharply.

Western Samoa early today announced that it would float the tala, its local currency, breaking its fixed link with the New Zealand dollar.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON ANZUS MEETING

HK040652 Hong Kong AFP in English 0629 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Wellington, Mar 4 (AFP) -- Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer today said his government knew of no plan for New Zealand to be excluded from a July ANZUS meeting in Australia.

Mr Palmer was commenting on Australian media reports that the United States was seeking to freeze New Zealand out of the planned July council meeting in Canberra of the three ANZUS treaty nations. Blaming the reports on the Australian media's "alarmist stance," Mr Palmer said Wellington had had "no communication from any source, either official or unofficial, that there has been pressure placed on the Australian Government" to exclude New Zealand from the meeting.

Mr. Palmer said Australia had refused to interfere in the row between the United States and New Zealand over the latter's ban on nuclear warships entering its ports. "The situation of the Australian Government's policy is clear and the New Zealand Government has agreed with it," he said.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman here today said the embassy had had no indication of any moves to exclude New Zealand from the meeting, saying it had "heard the rumors" but had "received nothing official on the matter." The last annual ANZUS Council meeting, held in Wellington, issued a communique emphasizing the importance of port access for nuclear-capable warships.

The New Zealand Labour Government, elected two days before the council began its meeting, took no part in the discussions or in drafting the communique. Labour was elected to power on a policy of excluding nuclear-armed and powered warships from New Zealand ports.

Discusses Nuclear Policy

BK281418 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 28 Feb 85

[From "Australian Insight" program moderated by Margaret Jollow]

[Text] In New Zealand, the leader of the opposition has accused the prime minister, Mr Lange, and his policies of leaving New Zealand defenseless. Mr Jim McLay told the New Zealand Parliament that the ANZUS alliance as such no longer existed. Later, Tony Jones spoke to New Zealand's acting prime minister, Mr Geoffrey Palmer.

[Begin recording] [Jones] Mr Palmer, is Mr McLay right? Is ANZUS finished?

[Palmer] No. He is quite wrong. The ANZUS remains. The Americans have not given notice under Article 10 that they propose to withdraw from it giving a year's notice as the treaty provides. The ANZUS treaty remains. All that has happened is that there have been some operational changes on the day-to-day or month-to-month basis as to the defense exercises and to the exchange of intelligence.

[Jones] How much public support does your government have now for the stand that it is taking?

[Palmer] We have a great deal of public support. This policy was adopted by this government by a democratic process. It is an imperative of the democratic process in New Zealand that this policy remains. This government will retain this policy so long as it remains in office. And this policy has a great deal of public support with the rank and file of New Zealanders all over the country.

[Jones] The opposition, of course, is disputing that in saying there are already calls for referendum.

[Palmer] The opposition was the only one of four political parties to contest the last election which stood in favor of having nuclear weapons in New Zealand. All the other parties, including what is now the government, the Labour Party, and the Social Credit Party, and indeed, the New Zealand Party, which is rightwing party on most issues, opposed the presence of nuclear weapons in New Zealand.

[Jones] Are you confident enough of this matter to take it to referendum?

[Palmer] There seems no point in taking it to a referendum. We had a policy. We were elected on that policy. We have implemented that policy. The opinion polls show us that it is a policy which has a very wide measure of public support in this country, and a number of other people, who are somewhat interested in the state of public opinion in New Zealand, have done some polls and they (?soon) found out the same thing. This policy is very well supported by a (?vast) majority of New Zealanders.

[Jones] Just how much pressure though can your government stand on this matter?

[Palmer] We can stand all the pressure that has been exerted on us so far. We are not going to buckle. We are not going to bend. We do not wish to upset our allies. The Americans are our friends. They do not agree with this policy that we have, but we are not going to change it on that account. And we will be able to work this through in the course of time without any great difficulty occurring in our judgment.

[Jones] You spoke in Parliament yesterday of the democratic rights to defend your position? What do you mean by that?

[Palmer] What I mean is that we are a small country, but we are a highly democractic country. This policy was arrived at in a highly democratic fashion over a period of more than a decade in New Zealand. And we are not going to change it simply because a large democratic country, who is our friend, disagrees with it.

[Jones] Do you expect any pressure on this from Australia?

[Palmer] The Australian Government has, I think, been very understanding to the New Zealand Government's position. The Australian Government has said that it regards it a problem between the New Zealand Government and the United States Government. And I believe that the Australian Government has acted with the utmost propriety in the matter.

[Jones] Do you accept that there will inevitably be a downgrading of intelligence sharing between Australia and New Zealand as a result of the American stand?

[Palmer] I accept that the Australians will not be able to give us materials entrusted to them by the Americans which the Americans will no longer be sending to us. But I will expect cooperation in defense matters between Australia and New Zealand to continue at a high level and I will expect there to be intelligence cooperation as well.
[end recording]

SUHARTO, WOLFOWITZ DISCUSS PRC'S ROLE IN ASIA

BK040827 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] President Suharto and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Paul Wolfowitz discussed cooperation between the United States and ASEAN, especially Indonesia, at the Bina Graha presidential office in Jakarta this morning. In his courtesy call on the president, Paul Wolfowitz also discussed the current development of the PRC's role in Asia. Paul Wolfowitz told newsmen that the United States recognizes the importance of national resilience among the countries of the Southeast Asian region. He also noted that under the leadership of President Suharto, Indonesia has shown great stability.

The U.S. assistant secretary of state also attached importance to the role of Indonesia among the nonaligned countries and in other international forums, especially in the Southeast Asian region, as part of the effort to maintain global stability and peace.

Talking about the PRC's role in Asia, Paul Wolfowitz fully appreciated the concern of the PRC's neighbors in view of past experiences with that country. He said, however, that the PRC has now changed a lot, especially with respect to its desire to promote cooperation with its neighbors. Paul Wolfowitz also appreciated ASEAN initiatives to seek a solution to the Cambodian problem.

Earlier, the head of state also received Canadian Industries Minister Sinclair Stevens and discussed ways to boost trade between the two countries. Canada wants to further improve economic and trade relations with Indonesia and enhance capital investments in Indonesia.

MOKHTAR ON TRIP TO HANOI, TALKS WITH SRV LEADERS

BK011541 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja is still waiting for confirmation on the date of his scheduled visit to Hanoi, Vietnam, but hopefully it can take place between 12-19 March.

Minister Mokhtar disclosed this at a weekly press conference in Jakarta this afternoon. He said his visit to Hanoi will be a return visit to Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visits. The Vietnamese foreign minister has so far visited Indonesia three times. According to Minister Mokhtar, his visit to Hanoi is a bilateral one, during which he will hold talks on issues which can be jointly discussed, such as improving cooperation in cultural, economic, and trade relations.

MALAYSIA

AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

BK031431 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Australia's foreign minister, Mr Bill Hayden, arrived in Kuala Lumpur tonight leading an 8-member delegation for a 3-day visit to Malaysia. He will hold talks with Malaysian leaders on bilateral, regional, and international issues of significance to both Malaysia and Australia, including the latest developments on the Kampuchean issue.

This is Mr Hayden's first visit to the country. It is part of his tour of Southeast Asia. Other countries on the itinerary are Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, and Laos. Mr Hayden is expected to call on Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir and hold discussions with Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen.

Meets Mahathir on Cambodia

BK040823 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir today gave the visiting Australian Foreign Minister Mr Bill Hayden his own assessment of the situation in Kampuchea and also on the principles on which the Malaysian Government feels the problem should be resolved. The prime minister also gave his views on Antarctica and Malaysia's initiative to turn the continent into a common heritage for all.

These details were disclosed by the secretary general of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Tan Sri Zainal Abidin, to newsmen after both leaders held talks in Kuala Lumpur. Meanwhile, Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir says the government has requested Australia not to increase its fees for Malaysian students studying in the country.

RITHAUDDEEN URGES PEACE CONFERENCE ON CAMBODIA

BK021315 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 1 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Kota Baru, Thurs. -- ASEAN countries are ready to take part in and support any effort towards ending the Kampuchean issues, ASEAN permanent chairman Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said today. "It is timely for peace talks to be held on the Kampuchean issue immediately," said Tengku Rithauddeen, who is also foreign affairs minister.

He reiterated that Malaysia will give its fullest support to any peace talks organised by ASEAN or the United Nations Security Council. He said this after meeting state assemblymen and senior government officers.

Tengku Rithauddeen was commenting on Prince Norodom Sihanouk's statement in Canberra yesterday that Australia had agreed in principle to host an international peace conference on the Kampuchean issue.

He said political groups involved in the issue, besides ASEAN and the UN Security Council, should attend the conference in Canberra should the plan materialise.

MARCOS DISMISSES FOREIGN MINISTER TOLENTINO

HK041124 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] President Marcos today fired Assemblyman Arturo Tolentino as minister of foreign affairs. The full report from Bert Asuge:

[Begin recording] President Marcos today relieved Assemblyman Arturo Tolentino as minister of foreign affairs over Tolentino's positions on certain issues which, the president said, were incompatible with those of the party and the government. Highly placed sources at Malacanang said the president's sentiments were contained in a letter to Tolentino today. The same sources said the president, in his letter, also told Tolentino that these positions could best have been taken up with the chief executive personally before being released to the media. The president said Tolentino's actions left him no other choice if he has to maintain the integrity of the cabinet and the administration, so it will not be possible any longer for Tolentino to continue in office as minister of foreign affairs.

The latest of such incompatible questions, the same sources said, was when Tolentino was quoted by a morning daily as saying that the president may have the constitutional prerogative to appoint ambassadors, consuls, and vice consuls, but the Foreign Ministry alone can designate a post. Tolentino, the report said, had questioned the validity of Ambassador Francisco Oira's appointment as assistant minister on fiscal affairs, which Tolentino said did not fall under the president's power. Oira's term was extended after he reached the retirement age of 65 in 1979.

The same report said the second case concerned that of Oscar Carino, former Philippine National Bank official in New York City who was being assigned to the Philippine Embassy in Berne, Switzerland. Tolentino took issue with the designation on a question of propriety, the report said. It also quoted Tolentino as saying the president did not insist on installing in office Carino and Oira. [end recording]

PIMENTEL TO RUN FOR PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION

HK040456 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Opposition leader Aquilino Pimentel said yesterday [3 March] he will run for nomination as opposition candidate in the presidential elections in 1987. He said he will also be available for the vice presidency if he fails to get the opposition nomination as standard bearer. Pimentel is head of the PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan -- strength of the nation] faction of the opposition and was elected to the Batasan as Cagayan de Oro City's member of parliament, but was not allowed by the Supreme Court to take a seat due to a protest case by KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] member Pedro Roa. Pimentel also said he will support all the candidates of the opposition in the presidential election in 1987.